

密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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Driving American and European
Business Out of Siberia

By Hollington K. Tong

Japan and Allied Intervention
in Siberia

By H. P. Shastri

Work of David R. Francis in Russia

By George E. Sokolsky

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CONFUSION of the political situation in China has become more confounded. The Tientsin Conference, which is discussing the question of peace or war with the South, is unable to reach a definite decision. Meanwhile, the loyal troops are faring badly in Kwangtung, the most populous province in the country. The Southerners, taking advantage of the visit of their principal opponent, General Lung Chi-kwang, to Peking, have commenced attacks on his men at Chiungchow, or the Hainan Island, which is suitable for rubber plantation, off the mainland of the province. An urgent telegram was received in Peking by Lung himself that the commander of his 37th Battalion had revolted and captured four districts in the eastern part of the Island. At the same time, the leaders of the South have been busily commandeering all the available boats and steamers for the transportation of their troops to Chingchow. If no reinforcements were sent to relieve Lung's men, the island, which is the last strong-

hold of the Government in that province, would soon be captured by the South, and Kwangtung would be lost to Peking completely. The appointments, by Mandates issued on the evening of June 20, of the Military Governor of Shantung, General Chang Huai-chih, and the Commander of the Third Division, General Wu Pei-fu, as commander-in-chief and deputy commander-in-chief, respectively, for the relief of Kwangtung, are unusually significant. It is, however, most unlikely that either General Chang or General Wu will go to Kwangtung as ordered by the Government. The former will have to look after his own position in Shantung whilst the latter has lost one-third of his soldiers in the recent battles on the Hunan front, and unless he gives the surviving ones a rest, will not be able to secure their whole-hearted support in any future campaign. Those who are closely following the development of political events express the belief that Prime Minister Tuan will have to resign the minute the whole province of Kwangtung falls into the hands of the South. The fight proceeding there is the most important one at this stage of civil strife. If the Northern force is all expelled from that province, there will be an immediate prospect for peace, and the South will be in a stronger position at the peace conference. If they can retain their present foothold and are to be reenforced later, the civil strife will be further prolonged for an indefinite period of time.

THREE American returned students, two British returned students, one French returned student, one German returned student, one graduate of the Shensi University, and two Japanese returned students were elected at the first section of the long-expected elections for the Senate held on June 20 and 21 in Peking. For the first time in the history of the Republic had so many foreign-educated Chinese

voted. Over four hundred registered, and some three hundred cast their votes. The majority of them are graduates of Western or Japanese universities. They questioned the legality of the new Parliament to be convened, but they participated in the election nevertheless, on the ground that they should get into the new legislature, which may be illegal, their own representatives, who may render some service to the public and at least can keep them informed of what is going on therein.

THOSE who were elected Senators are Y. T. Tsur, former president of the Tsing Hua College, Ho Yen-sun, secretary to Liang Shih-yi, and Chen Huai-chang, a Confucianist, who are returned students from America; Lo Hung-nien, of the Bank of China, and Wang Shih-ching, editor of the *Peking Daily News*, returned students from England; Wu Chun from Germany; Wu Ching-lien from France, former Minister to Italy; Ting Yung and Wei Sze-kan from Japan, and Hsu Shih, a graduate of the Shensi University. They were elected from the first section, in which both the candidates for senatorship and voters must possess special literary or educational qualifications—namely, scholars, returned students who have been back at least for three years prior to June 10, 1918, authors, whose books have been recognized by the Ministry of Education. The voting took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives and the election was presided over by Fu Tseng-hsiang, Minister of Education.

ONE of the most important influences for good among the Chinese is the Young Men's Christian Association. Because of the fact that there is no Association devoting itself to work among the foreign community in Shanghai, the enormous strides which the Chinese Association has been making are little realized in the foreign community. The annual report of the Y.M.C.A. for last year gives only a partial idea of the wonderful work which has been done, not only in Shanghai but in many other ports of China, and the campaign which is now being carried on to raise a quarter of a million dollars to build an annex to the present Shanghai building is meeting with a degree of success that is little short of wonderful considering the scores upon scores of demands which are being made for funds upon the business community from all sides. The triangle which the Y.M.C.A. has adopted as its model is becoming a more familiar figure every day. In its essence the Y.M.C.A. is of course a religious institution, but the average business man when he subscribes funds cares little about the religious part of it. What he knows is that the Y.M.C.A. is turning out healthy, wide-awake, educated young men who, because of the quickening influence of the

Association, become valuable adjuncts to any business organization. This is a fact which the average business man must acknowledge, despite the fact that in Shanghai a great many of the business fraternity are prejudiced against the Association as such. The report for last year notes that there has been a marked advance in the leadership and responsibilities assumed by Chinese. While the movement was brought to China from the West, and foreign secretaries supported by friends in America and Europe have, aided by other countries, toiled unceasingly in its promotion, the ultimate aim has been to find, train and develop Chinese who would, in an increasing measure, shoulder these responsibilities. Fifteen years ago only one member of the executive committee was Chinese while now the executive committee is composed entirely of Chinese. The rapid growth of the Y. M. C. A. in China is being fostered to a very considerable extent by the evangelistic work of George Sherwood Eddy, who recently completed a tour similar to several that he has made previously. Mr. Eddy is a traveling evangelistic secretary, and his efforts have always met with encouraging success.

THE Siberian question is again being actively discussed in the Japanese press and it may be assumed that the meeting of the Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs convened last week in Tokio concerned itself chiefly with the matter of a possible expedition into Siberia. The *Tokio Asahi* says that this problem, which was ignored by the Council three months ago when Viscount Motono was the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been revived on account of the earnest desire on the part of the other Allies, especially Great Britain, France and Italy. Premier Count Terauchi and Foreign Minister Baron Goto, who formerly were against the proposition, are now in favor of it, says the paper, and, if it be approved by the Council, the problem will be referred to the meeting of the Genro, which is expected to take place in the near future. The *Asahi*, which has always been pessimistic over the problem, however reports that there are great differences between the view of the Japanese Government and that of the other Allies as regards the nature and conditions of the expedition. Furthermore, says the paper, the attitude of the American Government toward the question is still uncertain, in spite of many reports lately reaching Japan indicating the change of American public opinion regarding the problem. The *Nichi Nichi*, which is more pessimistic over the Japanese expedition to Siberia, reports that the Allies are no longer enthusiastic about Japan's assistance in the Siberian expedition and are trying now to take independent measures according to their own Russian policies to drive out the German influence in Russia and her territories.

in Asia. If any military action be needed in the future, reports the paper, the Allies will not necessarily await the assistance of Japan, as they are convinced that an expedition can be dispatched entirely under the directorship of the American army.

FURTHER to the references made in the REVIEW last week concerning conditions in Russia, we now have to hand a description from the master hand of Maxim Gorky (the word Gorky, by the way, means "bitter"). Gorky, it is almost surprising to learn, is not in sympathy with the Bolsheviks. Writing in his organ, *Novaya Zhizn*, which may be described as advanced Socialist, he observes *inter alia*: "Information is constantly arriving of the division of military property among the demoralised soldiers, and of various outrages committed by them. Monstrous rumors are circulated among the army which is returning from Asia Minor. It appears that it has brought into the Crimea a large number of female slaves, and that at Theodosia a regular slave market is being held, the supply being so large that prices soon fell from 100 or 150 roubles to 25 or 30 roubles per slave. Can any contrast be more striking, any sarcasm more biting than this? According to official assurances we are entering the Kingdom of Communism, where complete equality is to reign among men, where bourgeois property is entirely abolished, and where the power of chattels is entirely broken. In reality we are transforming human beings into chattels; we are restoring pre-bourgeois property in human beings, and the soldiers of the Revolutionary army are publicly trading in slaves, as the planters did in the times of Mrs. Beecher Stowe."

WITHOUT wishing to endorse the views here expressed, but merely to convey to the Chinese mind (in particular) the very bad impression which recent events in China are making upon the Western world, the REVIEW gives prominence to the following editorial comment from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, the leading commercial paper in America, if not in the world: "The significance of the agreement concluded between China and Japan is greatly enhanced by the effect it is bound to have on the internal condition of China. For months that has been of the most deplorable character, and not many weeks ago it seemed as if the Republic, torn by internecine feuds and the prey of two rival sets of selfish intriguers, were destined to go the way of Russia. On one side were the Northern Generals—the provincial Tuchuns—and on the other the Southern politicians, of whom our old friend Wu Ting-fang was perhaps the most

reputable specimen. Both were served by bands of military mercenaries who have been described by eye-witnesses as nothing better than bandits who freely indulged in all kinds of savagery. Of the two factions, the soldiers from the South seem to have been the most brutal. It would certainly be difficult to match in any of the recorded outrages by the Northern braves that of the Kwangsi soldiers who forced their way into a Red Cross hospital and murdered in cold blood three wounded Northern soldiers who were being treated there, holding up meanwhile three American doctors at the point of the bayonet. It seemed as if the restoration of peace in China had passed out of the hands of the politicians and the newspapers into that of the soldiers. The army, normally controlled by the President of the Republic, was doing exactly as it pleased, the authority of the Chief Executive over his military subordinates having ceased to exist. A case in point was furnished by the antics of Chang Tso-ling, once a brigand, but now Tuchun of Mukden. Under pretense of upholding "the dignity and prestige of the Central Government against the South," this swashbuckler calmly commandeered a large shipment of arms sent from Japan for the Government at Peking, and was understood to be engaged in the effort to browbeat President Feng into appointing him Inspector-General of the three Eastern provinces."

ACCORDING to the Japanese press, the Department of Education in Japan proposes to create a Shinto course in the Tokio Imperial University to foster national sentiments of piety and patriotism. The word Shinto literally means "the way of the gods" and is applied to a creed of ancestor worship prevalent in Japan. Before the introduction of Buddhism Japan professed Shintoism and even now it wields

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considerable influence in Japanese society. It is totally devoid of any depth of thought or philosophy and contains no higher ethics. It does not fulfill the conditions of a religion and its teachings are very crude. Kojiki, the bible of Shintoism, is a collection of semi-mythological tales full of contradictions. Its theory of genesis is at once ridiculous and opposed to reason. Japan was created by gods, according to Kojiki, all other lands being formed by mud and foam. Japan is therefore the sacred land of gods and the Japanese are superior to all other nations, being descendants of gods. The Emperor of Japan being direct in the line of the Sun-goddess is the Supreme God, representing as he does all that is virtuous and good in the world. The Japanese word for the Emperor is *Tenno Heka*, which means His Heaven-born Majesty. Many of the gods of Shintoism while living in the world had repulsive characters. Even the Ashikagas, who maltreated the Heaven-born Emperors, were recognised as gods after their death. It is obvious that the establishment of a Shinto Chair in an Imperial University will foster the spirit of superstition and National fanaticism stunting the intellectual growth of the scholar. Duridism or Shintoism are quite unfit to find a place in the curriculum of a first-class University. Let us hope that the Education Department of Japan will not adopt such a strange measure without obtaining the sanction of the scholars of Japan.

THE Standard Oil Company, having in mind the future possibilities for the development of their trade in China, have recently purchased an extensive plot of land on Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, including and extending from the building occupied by the Technische Export Maatschappij Azie, just beyond the old Stock Exchange building, to Szechuen Road, and from that corner as far as Mackenzie's godown, but not including same. The best sign of the permanence of the interests which an individual, a firm, or a corporation has in any community is to be judged by its attitude towards the purchase of land. Up until the past few years the majority of American firms in China have been content to occupy rented premises, owing to the fact that the permanence of their business for the future was not sufficiently indicated to warrant a permanent investment in land. Surveying the future possibilities, however, from their present coign of vantage, the sentiment more and more is growing among American firms in Shanghai that they are warranted in becoming the owners of the ground they stand on and of the roof over their heads.

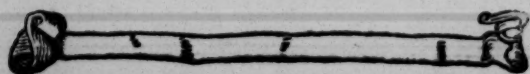
Driving American and European Business Out of Manchuria

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

EUROPEANS and Americans doing business in Manchuria, which is much bigger than France, over thrice the total area of the British Isles, and nearly six times the state of Missouri, are realizing more and more that shortly they will all be driven out of that part of China by Japanese merchants through unfair competition. Traders from the Mikado, by a recent arrangement, can go to the Provincial Government Bank of Manchuria and exchange \$1.20 in small coin notes for one silver dollar, for which Europeans or Americans will have to pay \$1.75 in small coin notes at the present rate of exchange. It is true that in order to meet this competition a foreigner can sell his goods on the basis of silver dollars, but his Japanese rivals, being able to sell at very much lower prices on account of this special privilege, will secure, in the long run, the remaining business which is still in the hand of Europeans and Americans.

Latest information states that several leading British and American firms in Manchuria have suspended business simply because they cannot compete with their rivals enjoying special favors from the Chinese authorities and backed up by their own government. For a time both the British-American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company of New York were obliged to stop their sales on account of the high exchange caused by the manipulation of Japanese merchants who themselves are protected against any loss through the depreciation of notes. The former has resumed business on a silver yen basis whilst the latter has still refused to do so. The present financial situation is exceedingly precarious. It will eventually lead to the adoption of the Japanese currency as the medium of exchange in Manchuria. When this comes to pass, the Chinese officials are mostly, and the Japanese are partly, to blame.

Chinese merchants are suffering none the less acutely. Like foreign traders they are being expelled from Manchuria, which is their own territory. Japanese merchants are outbidding them in every line of business. Instead of helping their own countrymen, the Chinese officials are aggravating the situation by meeting every wish of merchants from across Japan's Sea. The arrangement which they made with the Japanese merchants last spring is now doing a world of harm, to China particularly and the Western nations in general. It benefits only the Japanese, providing as it does that the Provincial Government Bank of Manchuria every day exchanges for them 50,000 silver dollars worth of small



coin notes at the rate of 12 ten cent notes for one silver dollar, no matter what was the market rate of exchange. The term of the arrangement is for five years, at the termination of which period the Provincial Bank should resume unlimited specie payment. At the time when the agreement was made, the exchange rate was nominal and the bank did not suffer much. But, with the cessation of the specie redemption service in Fengtien on the 14th of May, the quotation on local notes was highly depressed and the value of a Peiyang dollar was inflated to \$1.75 small coins, which is the highest figure at which they have been quoted on the exchange market in Manchuria. Another cause for this wild flight of silver were rumors dissimulated by the Japanese regarding the inability of the government banks to meet demands for cash payment.

Taking \$1.75 small coin notes for one dollar as the current market rate, the Chinese Government loses \$0.55 per dollar changed for Japanese merchants. As it will have to exchange 50,000 dollars worth of such notes, it suffers a loss of \$27,500 daily. The foregoing arrangement came into operation last August, and from that time up to the present China has lost altogether \$3,000,000. As the Provincial Government was unable further to meet this enormous loss, a loan of Yen 3,000,000 was arranged two months ago, nominally for the readjustment of the bank, but in reality for enabling it to continue exchanging 12 ten cent notes for one dollar for the Japanese although the market rate is \$1.75 in coin notes. The proceeds of the loan are deposited in the Chosen Bank, of which Prime Minister Terauchi of Japan is the principal shareholder, and are drawn upon when there is no more silver reserve in the vault of the bank to cash small coin noted from Japanese merchants. Meanwhile, other foreigners as well as the Chinese in Manchuria are greatly handicapped. Should the Provincial Government Bank of Manchuria become insolvent through the reckless issue of notes, they would sustain a great loss but the Japanese are insured against it by the deposit of the 3,000,000 yen in their own bank.

One of the reasons why the Japanese have obtained this special privilege is their ability to resort to high-handed measures when dealing with Chinese officials. They use financial, military and diplomatic pressure, while other countries usually resort to diplomatic means only. Another weapon of the Japanese in securing for themselves unprecedented privileges is their readiness to use intrigues of many kinds and unlimited bribery.

The European and American firms, I understand, have already complained to the Civil Governor of Fengtien, through their Consulates, against the unusual privilege granted to

the Japanese merchants and withheld from them. But the Governor, who is evidently being too busily engaged in military affairs and loan-making, has taken no action whatsoever as yet, and is simply ignoring their protests. The Japanese are behind him and advising him as to how to deal with Europeans and Americans, according to those who know the condition in Manchuria. It is certainly to the interest of the Japanese to deny to other foreigners this exchange privilege, as they have been doing their best to drive them out of Manchuria. After other foreigners have been expelled from such a large Chinese territory Japan will make her currency the exchange, and finally convert Manchuria into her province. Foreign commerce in that corner of the earth is seriously endangered.

The Japanese, being able to indemnify themselves for any loss resulting from their accepting small coin notes, can sell at a very much lower price than any of their competitors. The Chosen (Japanese) government has fixed \$1.20 as the arbitrary rate and the Japanese calculate that any amount over that which they have to pay for a silver dollar represents a loss, and they draw from the 3,000,000 yen fund accordingly. An European or a Chinese merchant has no such fund upon which to draw and he accordingly suffers an actual and not a theoretical loss when the rate soars as at present it is doing. This can be made clearer by an illustration. An European merchant is accustomed to sell one toothbrush for 6 ten cent notes, and can get one silver dollar by selling two if the market rate of exchange is 12 ten cent notes for one dollar. But at present the market rate is \$1.75 in small coin notes for one dollar. He is at once confronted with a serious problem. He either raises the price of the toothbrush to 8.7 ten cent notes or loses \$0.55 for two toothbrushes. If he does the first thing he will drive away customers, for the Japanese merchants are still selling the same kind of toothbrushes for the same price as before without sustaining any loss themselves. If he does the second thing, in a short time his shop will have to be closed. Finally he has to leave Manchuria, and that is what Japan wants.

An able Chinese scholar compares the foregoing arrangement and Japan's loans to enable it to be carried out to a modern Shylock who is slicing flesh from the Chinese giant and at the same time feeding him with gensen or the most powerful tonic on the earth to keep him alive. He cannot conceive a better comparison than this. Truly, the Provincial Government Bank of Manchuria, which loses \$0.55 for every silver dollar exchanged for the Japanese, is the Chinese giant; the 3,000,000 yen loan, which is used to enable the Bank to continue sustaining the loss, is gensen; and the Japanese mer-

chants who are benefiting by the arrangement, are modern Shylocks. Shakespeare's Shylock has been despised, cursed and sneered at, but what does the world think of the Japanese Shylocks, who are surpassing the most despicable figure in the "Merchant of Venice" in cruelty and avarice?

After many years of scheming, Japan has attained her present position in Manchuria, for which, as I have said, the Chinese officials are largely to blame. Had China given the control of the Provincial Bank of Manchuria to a man conscientious and trustworthy and public-spirited, she would not have been bled to death to-day. Manchuria's financial history, if it is ever written, will be full of excitement, a record of intrigues, threats, corruption, bullying, high-handed pressure, and what not. I will, however, here briefly give that part of it which led to the present note exchange agreement. Shortly before the first revolution in 1911, Japanese merchants made their first attempt to close this Provincial Bank by circulating wild rumors regarding its inability to meet specie payment, and subsequently assisting in a run on the bank. Thereby they intended to help their own government as well as themselves, for at that time, if I remember correctly, the Yokohama Specie Bank issued 10,000,000 dollars worth of unconvertible notes. Fortunately, the position of the bank was strong. There were circulated on the market 6,000,000 dollars worth of notes, with the backing of a silver reserve of \$2,000,000. The Bank of China issued 2,000,000 dollars in notes and had a silver reserve of \$3,000,000. The combined amount of the notes of the two banks was 8,000,000 and the silver reserve was \$5,000,000.

Even before the run was started, the Managing Director of the Provincial Government Bank of Manchuria had already prepared for it, being well able to meet the demand for silver dollars. Besides, as small silver coins were extensively used in Manchuria, the exchange of \$50,000 worth of them for notes, according to his calculation, would take the whole day to count them. No attention was therefore paid to the so-called run. However, the Japanese, finding themselves unable to embarrass the bank, devised a better method to cash their notes. They demanded that they send their notes to the Office of the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and get silver dollars in return. By the use of this method, they figured out that in two or three days they could easily clear the bank vault of all the silver there was in it. But the Managing Director of the bank was cleverer than they. As a counter stroke, he called upon the General Manager of the Mitsui Company and informed him that if his bank became insolvent through the run his company would suffer seriously, although his people (Japanese) and government might profit. He added that

the Mitsui Company had loaned to Chinese merchants altogether \$3,000,000. "This information you need not deny," said the bank Managing Director, "for some of them are our customers. Through our bankruptcy, your company will also become bankrupt. These merchants, who have had business relations with us, will be unable to repay your loans in silver dollars and, if pressed hard, may return them in unconvertible paper notes issued by the Yokohama Specie Bank. What will be the use to your company of having 3,000,000 dollars worth of unconvertible notes? I need not explain. Supposing that your company, in the interest of your country and your people, is willing to sacrifice this big amount of money, you yourself, as General Manager, will be in great trouble, and your future career will be marred. If you are willing to help our bank, I will tell you how you can do it. But, if you are not inclined to assist, we are prepared to become insolvent, and what I have said is withdrawn."

The General Manager of the Manchurian Branch of the Mitsui Company considered what the bank Managing Director had said as quite reasonable and expressed his willingness to help. "In that case," said the Chinese banker, "your company exchanges for our bank \$1,000,000 worth of notes and lends to us an equivalent amount of silver dollars for the purpose, for which we will give you the the government bonds as security." All this was agreed to. A notice announcing that "Chinese notes are changed here" was posted on the wall in front of the Japanese company. Three days later, like magic, the run was over. The demand of the Japanese to cash their notes through the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs was voluntarily given up whilst Chinese note-holders, seeing that the reputable Japanese firm also undertook the exchange of notes for the bank, concluded that there was nothing in the rumor regarding the inability of the bank to meet demands for silver payment. The first attempt to close the Chinese Government Bank was thus a failure.

A few months later the Japanese made their second attempt, which was more subtle. They began their campaign by the collection of all available small silver coins on the market and coining them into yen. As the yen, being gold dollars, were worth much more than silver ones, they made considerable profits by the transaction. It was their intention to press the Chinese bank for small silver coins when all of them, or nearly all of them, were melted. Through this means the bank might become bankrupt. But its Managing Director arose to the occasion again and discovered a good plan to frustrate the nefarious scheme. He sent a large quantity of notes to Harbin,

where they were sold for roubles. Roubles were sent to Tientsin, where they were used to purchase silver. Silver was then sent to Fengtien for making small coins. The bank made money thereupon rather than lost it. The Japanese merchants, after having melted a great amount of small silver coins, found that still there was no scarcity of them on the market. Being surprised, they made inquiries and learned of new coins turned out every day from the government mint. Their second efforts were thus baffled.

After the first revolution this able Managing Director resigned and a new man, who did not understand local conditions so well, was appointed to take his place. At the same time the government of Fengtien needed all funds for military purposes, and notes were recklessly issued. Consequently they were highly depreciated. Meanwhile, the Japanese merchants continued collecting small silver coins, but the Government Bank did not import silver to make new coins to replace them. When the Japanese found that there was a scarcity of small silver coins on the market, they started another run on the Chinese bank. But the bank then was not in a position to meet the demand for silver dollars or small silver coins. A diplomatic situation arose. The Japanese officials intervened on behalf of their merchants. A Japanese loan was made to readjust the silver reserve. Later, more notes were issued but no reserve was provided for them. More Japanese loans were made until last spring, when through intrigues and bribery an agreement was wrung from the Chinese authorities whereby the Japanese could exchange 50,000 dollars worth of notes a day at the rate of 12 ten cent notes per dollar. As the bank was unable to meet the loss resulting therefrom, another loan of 3,000,000 yen was made by the Chosen Bank last April, the agreement of which is published elsewhere in this issue. The agreement appears harmless, but really it is the most injurious transaction to be recorded in China's financial history.

The present financial situation in Manchuria, I repeat, is another step in the direction of making the Japanese currency the medium of exchange. The British-American Tobacco Company, for instance, has been compelled to resume its business on a silver yen basis. Other European and American firms may do likewise, although finally they will be expelled from Manchuria by Japanese merchants, who can under sell them on account of their enjoyment of the special privilege. Reckless issues of bank notes will bring the day of the using of yen in Manchuria nearer and nearer. The Chinese are largely to blame for giving such advantages to Japan, thereby enabling her to tighten her financial and economical control over China.

The Japanese are by no means absolved from blame. In any civilized community such practices as the Japanese are accustomed to adopt are considered highly dishonorable. For any person of average ability, maturity and physical strength to take property by craft and cunning from a helpless person is condemned either in the East or in the West. But the Japanese are snatching valuables from a well-high bankrupt neighbor like China, and are plundering wherever they find it safe to do, whilst their allies are pouring forth precious blood in order to make the world safe for democracy!

Peking, June 22, 1918.

Japan and Allied Intervention in Siberia

BY. H. P. SHASTRI,

THE question of Allied intervention in Siberia is again engaging the attention of the public. It was seriously discussed in the Far East a few months ago when it was expected that Japan was going to send her army to Russia, but her elder statesmen and the Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs did not decide in favor of the intervention.

Lately the situation in Europe as well as in Siberia has undergone a change. Apparently a large number of the Russians have now realized the hollowness of the Bolsheviki administration and promises and have lost all hope of the restoration of peace and order under the *regime* of the Maximalist. They are now ready to take up arms against the Maximalists and risings at different places in Russia and Siberia have already been reported in the press.

The Pan-Turanian movement, organised by the Turks under the pretence of Jihad, or holy war, is gaining ground in Central Asia and threatens to create disturbances on the North-Western frontier of India, though it is quite certain that Indians, irrespective of caste or religion, are ready to shed the last ounce of their blood in defence of the British Empire. The collapse of Russia has loosened the Allies' hold on Persia and the Turks have, according to the latest press information, occupied Tabrez.

Responsible Russians say that their countrymen in Siberia are waiting to throw in their lot with the Allies. They look to the Allies to deliver them from the state of chaos created by the Maximalists. They say that "there is no danger of driving countless Russians into the German camp" if the intervention is decided upon. The Russians are in favor of a joint undertaking. They have no ill-feeling or feelings of distrust toward any of the Allies, yet they wish that the intervention should be undertaken jointly. They will not, under any circumstances, tolerate any attempts at the restoration of the monarchy.

The German pressure in France and Italy is strong these days and the intervention in Siberia, if undertaken, is likely to distract the enemy's attention. This measure, if adopted, will be not to punish Russia for violating the Allies' trust in signing a separate peace, but to help and save the people from the miserable conditions to which they have been reduced by the high-handed and impracticable policy of the Maximalist Government.

The Japanese attitude toward the question of intervention is still unchanged. The Genro do not think that the time for action in Siberia has come. They are afraid lest such a measure should prove premature and having no ill-will against the Russian people they do not think themselves justified in intervening till either the peace in the Far East is threatened or the Russians invite intervention. Japan is one of our most trusted and most honorable Allies and she will perhaps agree to intervene if pressed by the Allies, but such a measure may not prove quite popular in Japan unless the Genro and the Council of Foreign Affairs decide it. Perhaps Japan is not in favor of a joint undertaking. She is quite competent to intervene effectively should such an action be necessary and she thinks that the Allies' troops can be engaged elsewhere more effectively than in Siberia. Japan is not yet a very wealthy country and she may like to know as to how far the expenses incurred in the intervention are to be shared by her allies.

This is a very delicate and serious question and I think it should be decided by a joint military counsel of the Allies and the nature and extent of the proposed intervention should be minutely defined.

Japan's part in the Great War has not been insignificant, as some uninformed men seem to think. The Imperial rescript issued by the Mikado declaring war against Germany ran as follows:

"We hereby declare war against Germany and We command Our Army and Navy to carry on hostilities against that Empire with all their strength and We also command all our competent authorities to make every effort in pursuance of their respective duties to attain the National aim within the limit of the law of Nations."

The Japanese have no doubt fulfilled the spirit and the letter of the Imperial rescript. The Japanese navy has rendered signal service to the British, French and Russian squadrons by helping them in destroying the German men-of-war between the western shores of America and the east coast of Africa. It helped to convey the Anzacs on their way to Gallipoli Peninsula and Egypt. It was the presence of the Anglo-Japanese squadron off the coast of South America that drove Von Spee for the Atlantic where he met his doom at the hands of Admiral Sturdee off the Falkland Isles.

A Japanese army, with the assistance of a British force, uprooted the German settlement in Shantung, destroying the German naval base in the Pacific and thus preventing Germans from organizing risings in China and Manchuria. In this way she saved the destruction of the Trans-Siberian Railway over which Russia was drawing arms and munitions purchased in Japan and the United States of America and by which Russia in 1916 sent reinforcements to France. Japanese soldiers assisted us in suppressing the abortive mutiny at Singapore.

At the time the War broke out the strength of the Japanese navy, according to a table furnished for *The Times* by the Japanese Admiralty, was as follows: 12 battle ships, 8 battle cruisers, 9 first-class cruisers, 12 second-class cruisers, 16 coast defence boats and gunboats with a total displacement of 628,321. Now one can have an estimate of the negative help of Japan to us if he may imagine "what would have happened had that tremendous, naval machine for destruction been lent to the Kaiser," together with her mighty land force?

The Austro-German fleet at the commencement of the War operating among the South Sea Islands was considerable. The German naval commander aimed at (1) to prevent the despatch of our Indian army, the Russian troops and the French garrisons to Europe or Africa; (2) by creating alarm off the coast of India, Burma, Ceylon, the French possessions, etc., to help the risings of the malcontents and others bought by Germany; and (3) to sink any transport going to East Africa or Europe, at the same time preying upon the sea-borne commerce of the Allies. All these aims of the enemy were baffled because Japan came to our help with her mighty navy.

Tsingtao, the capital of the German colony, was as strongly fortified as Namur, Antwerp, or Liege. The Kaiser had spent not less than £20,000,000. It was supplied with up-to-date howitzers and naval guns. The general public does not yet seem to appreciate fully the valor of our ally's soldiers and marines in subjugating this stronghold of Germany.

The field of operations of the Japanese navy lies between the coasts of Mexico and the Suez Canal, to which we must add her naval activities in the Mediterranean Sea.

The war has afforded Japan an opportunity to extend her commerce and expand her industrial activities and she has taken full advantage of this chance. She has become richer no doubt but still she is not "rolling in wealth" as some people seem to imagine. I do not agree with those men who think that Japan shirks from engaging herself in any further martial activities because she is afraid of losing her trade. There are mean men in all the countries of the world who care more for money than for duty or conscience and it is no

wonder if such people be found in Japan too. But it is quite improper and wrong to conclude that financial considerations will stop Japan from intervening in Siberia when she is morally convinced of the necessity for such an action.

It is a very momentous issue and Japan must have time and patience to decide whether or not to take action in Siberia. It is true she has profound respect for her allies, especially Great Britain, and she will not hesitate when her great ally decides in favor of intervention.

Japan has also to consider her obligations to keep peace in India and should there be any need for her to fulfill the treaty obligations of sending troops to India to quell any disturbances on the North-West frontier, can she afford to do so easily when she is engaged in Siberia?

The Russians who are supposed to know much about Siberia inform me that there is hardly any need of despatching a large force if intervention is launched in quite a friendly spirit. The Allied army when in Siberia will become a nucleus for a large force, all the intelligent and patriotic Russians soon gathering under the Allies' flags.

Work of David R. Francis in Russia

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Late of the "Russian Daily News" (Petrograd)

THE recent address of President Wilson in which he said that he intended to stand by Russia as he would stand by England or France or any Ally, calls attention to the activities of the American Ambassador to Russia, David R. Francis.

When every other diplomatist left Russian soil, when it looked as though Russia were deserted by the Allies, Mr. Francis removed his embassy to Vologda and announced that he would not leave the country unless recalled by his government. His action at the time was not quite understood and other diplomatists who had gone to Finland wondered that so old a man as Mr. Francis would choose to brave the dangers of a Russian railway center rather than to retire out of the country altogether. The feeling was that the Allies were not wanted in Russia, that the Bolsheviks were German spies and German agents, and that every citizen of an Allied country was endangering his life by remaining in Russia. Mr. Francis thought differently. During that nervous week when the Germans were marching on Petrograd and everybody imagined that they would arrive on the morrow, Mr. Francis insisted that they would not come if they could. While his staff and others of the diplomatic corps were arranging for a hurried retreat, he stuck strictly to his business, and watched the situation as he had been watching it

since his appointment and sent his wires to Washington with the usual regularity.

Mr. Francis' attitude has always been in Russia that the business of America is to help Russia and not to interfere with her. He made no bones about not being able to understand the fine ties of Russian party politics. He understood one thing: the Russians were making a brave effort to establish on the ruins of Tsarism a republic. Some tried to fashion it after England, others after America, and still others insisted that it would have to develop out of the consciousness of the Russian people without regard to a preconceived model. Mr. Francis felt that the old *regime* had left such a heritage of evil that one could not blame the few leaders the revolutionary movement had for their mistakes. After all, the grandmother of the Russian Revolution, Breshko-Breshkovskaya, has put the case most wisely: "Those who know how to govern are of the old *regime*. They have had all the experience, all the practice. We have had to spend too many of our lives in the mines of Siberia or in exile to know much about how to do the thing. We know what we want, but how to accomplish it is another matter."

It was perhaps because of this attitude that during the Bolshevik revolution of October and November Mr. Francis forbade his staff and persons close to the embassy to arm. He said that there was no danger to an unarmed man who went about his affairs. And there was none. The only foreigners who got into mischief were those who insisted on helping one side or the other. The French officers and soldiers were constantly accused by the Bolsheviks of fighting with Kaledin and of helping the Rada. Never was accusation brought against an American. We came to realize that no matter how difficult the Bolshevik revolution made things for us, it was an internal Russian matter and one in which Americans had no right to interfere.

Mr. Francis knew what everyone else knew in Petrograd, that no one knew what was going on. Most of the reports were false. Nothing was more of an eye-opener on how worthless reports were in Petrograd than the battle of Gatchina. For days the Allied diplomatists believed that Kerensky with a large force of Cossacks was marching on to Petrograd from Gatchina. A young American newspaper-man had a hunch that something was wrong about these Gatchina reports. He succeeded in getting to the battle front although nobody else could come within miles of it and he knew that Kerensky was running away and that the Bolsheviks had mastered the situation. The Allied diplomatists believed men whom they had known as reliable during the old *regime*. Mr. Francis found other means of getting his facts, and although nobody could vouch for anything

at the time, yet events have shown that the American Ambassador was right.

The difficulty with Allied diplomacy in Russia was that it did not understand the altered psychology of the Russian people; it failed to realize that a nation which had just freed itself of a thousand-year-old despotism would regard with dismay any outside interference. The Allied diplomatists did not understand that the Bolsheviks would ignore them: they did not understand it because they were used to the old methods of diplomacy, to diplomatic courtesy and *finesse*. Mr. Francis, on the other hand, had been a politician in St. Louis, Mo. He had been Governor of his State, he had managed its World's Fair, he had been a Secretary of the Interior of the United States. He had seen political situations change and he knew how to handle men. He was not frightened by Trotsky as Commissary for Foreign Affairs. He knew that Raymond Robbins of the American Red Cross knew Trotsky well and that he would be able to convince Trotsky that the United States was unselfish in its attitude toward Russia. Trotsky became convinced. Trotsky is now a friend of the United States and Americans are respected in Russia.

When M. Diamandi, the Roumanian Minister to Russia, was arrested by the Bolsheviks, Mr. Francis went up to the Smolny and told Lenin that M. Diamandi had to be let out and out he came. Mr. Francis tried no diplomatic palaver on Lenin: he knew it would not work. He insisted that independent of any reason the Smolny may have had for arresting M. Diamandi it would have to release him because it had no right to arrest him. He was a diplomatic representative of a nation; his rights would have to be respected.

Whether true or untrue, it was always bruited about Petrograd that the coup which brought about the abdication of the Tsar was inspired by Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador. During the Kerensky regime, Russian newspapers constantly printed stories alleging support by Sir George of Kadet and counter-revolutionary organizations. It was said that Miliukoff, at the time the most hated man in Russia, was hiding in the British Embassy.

Of course these stories were always denied, but a Russian Revolutionist does not believe denials. When pointed out to him, he asks: "Do you expect him to admit it?" During the Bolshevik regime, the French were accused of supporting an anti-Bolshevik propaganda in Russia. The story went that a few hours before the Rada signed a separate peace with Germany French money had been given to members of the Rada for anti-Bolshevik activities in the Ukraine. The story was denied, but it reappeared in the form that Kaledin received the money for the Rada. Whether true or not, the story played

into the hands of the Germans—and it was successfully circulated because the French did interfere in the internal affairs of Russia. This interference gave the German agitators an opportunity to say that the preservation of revolutionary Russia depended upon an Alliance between Germany and the Bolsheviks. No such rumors were ever circulated about Mr. Francis or any Americans.

The following is a typical instance, for which I can vouch, of Mr. Francis' insistence that in the political affairs of Russia, America had none but a friendly interest. During the Bolshevik Revolution, some junkers appealed to three Americans to assist them financially so that they could hold the telephone station in Petrograd against the Bolsheviks until Kerensky returned with his victorious Cossacks. The Americans said that they would have to consult the Ambassador. His reply was: "Mind your own business," or words which implied that. This was at a time when everybody believed on the morrow a triumphant Kerensky would march up the Nevsky Prospect. Mr. Francis was not playing politics in Russia; he was protecting the good name of the United States.

While the peace negotiations were being conducted at Brest-Litovsk and every Allied citizen and subject cursed the Bolsheviks as traitors to the cause of democracy, Mme. Kollantai, the Bolshevik Commissary for Public Welfare, appealed to the American Red Cross for milk for the starving babies of Petrograd. The American Red Cross, through Major Raymond Robbins, supplied the milk. No hatred against the Bolsheviks in the American official group: the American Red Cross was in Russia to help the Russian people without regard to any internal troubles.

The oft-repeated story of American boots might be told here again. Mr. Francis was asked would the United States send boots for the Russian railway workers in spite of the fact that their union had turned Bolshevik. Mr. Francis made a public statement to the effect that the boots were on their way and would be distributed. When I was in Siberia I personally experienced the friendship of those who had gained comfort through the kindness of the United States and the willingness of the American Ambassador to help the Russian people.

And now comes the news that the Bolsheviks of Petrograd under the leadership of Trotsky are reorganizing an army and that they have asked the assistance of the United States. Mr. Francis had proved by his every act in Russia that the United States has only a humanitarian interest in Russia. He has convinced the Bolsheviks, who looked upon America as an imperialistic, bourgeois nation of bloated capitalists and exploited laborers, that if they prove their sincerity they can expect an American president

and the American people to help them. He has proved his honesty of purpose and his personal bravery by never deserting his post. And he has had the satisfaction of seeing that those with whom he refused to bicker, the Ukrainian Rada and the Finns, have proved themselves to be the real Germanophiles in Russia. He was criticized for allowing certain Americans to show sympathy for the Bolsheviks, but he always took the attitude that in Russia no one knew the truth. The only force at this moment fighting Germany in Russia are the Bolsheviks. And Mr. Francis, it must be repeated, never left Bolshevik territory.

The Russian people are making a valiant struggle now to remain a nation and a republic. There are centrifugal forces working for a return of the monarchy. The attitude of the American Red Cross and of the Y.M.C.A. in Russia has done much to strengthen the Russian people in their fight for freedom. But when the Ambassador of the United States failed to desert them, they realized that at least one nation was by Russia's side in her moment of deepest distress. Then came the President's Message to the Congress of Soviets. Germany has taken some territory from the great Russian Empire which she will not be able to keep in all probability if the line holds this summer; America however has succeeded in winning the affection of the Russian people. They have seen her Ambassador the first to recognize the Republic; they have seen her Red Cross workers bravely toiling at the front and in the rear; they have seen unselfish friendship in the time of Lvoff and Kerensky; now, they know, that even when Russia went back on America, America stood by her. And the Russian people will not forget.

Why Not An American School in Shanghai?

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

IN MILLARD'S REVIEW of June 22, a timely editorial reference is made to the necessity for a suitable school building for American children at Shanghai. It was stated that in the city of Shanghai and vicinity there were four hundred American born children of school age; and it is generally known that there is no building specially devoted for educational purposes and which emphasizes the American idea of the importance of education.

There have recently been several "drives" for money at Shanghai and other open ports of China, and the drivers appear to have overtaken large sums. There was the drive in the interest of the sale of the Liberty Bonds, and the drive for funds in support of the Red Cross Association, and at present there is a drive in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association,

but there has as yet been no drive to find money with which to erect a building to exemplify what Americans think of education.

There will be no use for Liberty Bonds, and there will be no other kind of Liberty if education is permitted to languish, and it will not only languish, but die, if our children are not properly educated. There is no slavery so destructive to progress and enlightenment as the slavery of ignorance. In the first Book of Kings, Chapter 3, it is related, that when Solomon was offering sacrifices in Gibeon the Lord appeared unto him in a dream at night and said, "Ask what I shall give thee," and Solomon asked, "Give thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad." And God said to Solomon, because thou hast asked this thing, but nothing for thyself, I have therefore given thee a wise and understanding heart, and as there was none like thee before, neither after shall any arise like unto thee.

When America entered into the war President Wilson issued a special address in which he advised the students at the schools and colleges to continue their studies, and for the reason that the future of the country could be made bright and hopeful by the education of its girls and boys. The President earnestly opposed any relaxation on the part of the schools and colleges of their efforts to promote the cause of education.

If a visitor to Shanghai should be interested to learn what the different foreign nationalities composing the population of the city were doing for education, he could soon have the ocular proofs as the result of a few hours' ride. If he visited the French Concession he would see that the French had made thorough preparation for the means of a primary education. Their school buildings are constructed not only with a proper regard for the health of the students, but as well to produce healthy impressions by pleasant surroundings. In the International Settlement he would see that the English and Japanese have large and handsome buildings for school purposes, and that the taxpayers of Shanghai are liberal in having their money expended to give the poor and unfortunate the opportunity to acquire an education; and it is only necessary to go into the banks and business houses of Shanghai to be convinced of the great advantages of the Municipal Public Schools.

But there are no school buildings, public or private, comparable to such as referred to for the children of American citizens residing at Shanghai. American money has been subscribed in America and used to purchase beautiful locations on which no less beautiful buildings have been erected for the education of Chinese girls and boys, and all of which is approved, but why do Americans in America and China be-

come so thoughtless of the great importance of preparing the proper places for the successful education of American children? Americans would not tolerate any such a policy in their own country and why should it be tolerated when they come to China? A few authentic statistics will be self-explanatory.

Before the war the average annual enrollment of students in the American educational institutions was on the increase of about half a million. In 1910 the enrollment was 20,616,338, and in 1913 it was 21,632,513. The figures for the different types of educations show that the enrollment in the primary schools in 1916, was 18,895,626, and in the high schools and academies 1,456,061. The figures given with reference to the number of enrolled students in primary schools for 1916 show an increase of 2,000,000 in six years.

In 1916 there were 12,003 public schools and of these 8,906 had full four years' courses, and more than 93 per cent of all the public high schools are now in four year high schools. In the same year (1916) the expenditures for education are estimated to total \$900,000,000 (gold) and gifts and bequests to education amounted to \$37,095,280 (gold).

The statistics refer to the primary and public high schools, and not to the Universities, colleges and technological schools, which are filled with students and in prosperous condition. They indicate the interest taken by Americans in the promotion of knowledge in their own country, and there is no excuse whatever why the same interest should not be taken in this important subject, so closely related to the permanent welfare of their children, when they come to Shanghai.

In the Philippine Islands the Americans inaugurated a system of education which is yearly showing the most satisfactory results. In the year 1916 there were enrolled in the public schools of the Islands 647,256 students, and the total number of school houses were 4,496. The same gratifying progress in education is to be noted in Hawaii where, in 1916, there were enrolled in the public schools 32,282 pupils, being an appreciable increase. In Alaska and Porto Rico education is receiving the careful attention of the authorities and no opportunity or money is spared to prepare the rising generation for usefulness.

However deserved the praise for the liberal response of Americans at Shanghai to the call of their government for money, they should not forget that the chief corner-stone of their government reposes for its main safety on education. It must be pleasing to every American to read in the great journals and newspapers of the world that his countrymen who are marshalled under his flag in France are generally better educated than the soldiers of any other nationality, and this is because of the excellent condition of the

public schools of America and the attention constantly given to make and keep them efficient.

It is hoped that the REVIEW will continue to remind Americans at Shanghai and vicinity that the time has come to wake up to the necessity of providing a convenient location for an American school, and building on it an appropriate house for school purposes. In no sense is it meant to disparage the efficiency of any school in operation at Shanghai, but to heartily endorse the proposal of the REVIEW to make preparation at once in order that it may no longer be said, that American children at Shanghai are dependent on the schools of other nationalities and must learn their lessons from the school books of such nationalities. *Give American children at Shanghai the chance to study and learn under their own flag and from American school books.* That is the way to have patriotic American citizens and loyal supporters of their Republican government.-- *From the Shanghai Gazette.*

The Oldest Resident of China

TO THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW :—

Having heard through a friend, just as I was leaving the East, that you wish to know the name of the American who has lived the greatest number of years in China, I write to put in a claim for that distinction.

My father, the Rev. M. S. Culbertson of the American Presbyterian Mission, arrived with my mother in 1844, and I was born in Ningpo January 13, 1846, and having lived almost continuously in China, with visits to the home land never longer than three years at a time, I doubt if there is anyone now living who has lived longer in China.

As to voyages, my first was in the tea clipper ship *Kathay*, Capt. Stoddard, around the Cape of Good Hope. We had a short voyage of only some ninety-four or -five days from Shanghai, arriving in New York early in January 1856. Altogether I have been around the Cape of Good Hope four times, my longest voyage being the last in 1865, when we took 135 days from New York to Shanghai, eighty of which passed before we sighted Java Head, our first land. I have also crossed the Pacific in a sailing vessel, taking 52 days from Hongkong to San Francisco in 1868. Returning we came by the old side-wheeler *China* of the Pacific Mail.

When at six years of age I went to live in Shanghai it was very different from the big foreign city it is now.

St. Saviour's Church, with a row of houses occupied by the first Bishop Boone and members of the American Episcopal and other missions, was then right on the river bank, and I can

remember when they began to fill in the mud flat in front. Some years later, on that ground, the first Astor House, with some dwelling houses and godowns, was built.

In 1853 or '54 Shanghai City was taken by a band of Rebels, who held it for some eighteen months. In course of time Imperial troops were sent to drive them out, and the first battle was fought around the house in which we lived. Finding it in the line of fire we were obliged to move, and for several years after that I lived in one of the row of houses near Bishop Boone's.

It was on account of trouble between the Imperial soldiers and foreigners that the battle of Muddy Flats was fought, which I remember well. In the fight the captain of an American ship (the *Rose Standish* I think was her name) was badly wounded and died a short time after.

Later, in 1860 and '61, we had the Long-haired Rebels threatening Shanghai. Those were exciting times and Hong-que being unprotected we several times had false alarms and had to leave our houses, the women and children being sent into the Settlement or on board ships in the river. Though foreigners escaped harm the poor country people suffered much from the Rebels and it was no unusual thing to see bodies floating down the river of people killed by them, or who had thrown themselves into the river to escape from them.

In 1865 I married and moved to Amoy, since which time I have made only a few brief visits to Shanghai, and all my associations for the last fifty-three years have been with Amoy.

As you may suppose the changes I have seen in China are wonderful and could hardly have been dreamed of by any one in those early days.

I am now taking my fifteenth, and probably my last, voyage between China and the United States.

If I have established my claim to being the "oldest inhabitant" please let me know. My address will be Carmel, Cal.

HELEN (MRS. L. W.) KIP

Seiyo Maru, (at Sea) May 28, 1918.

A Marine Silkworm

The silkworm has a marine competitor, a mollusk of the Mediterranean, whose proper name is "pinna," but which is fancifully called the "silkworm of the sea." It spins a fiber so beautiful that in olden times only royal garments were made from the silk into which it was woven. It is used nowadays to make gloves and stockings, a pair of the latter selling for \$6. The "pinna" chooses a rock, to which it fastens itself by spinning an anchor. When prepared the anchor yields glossy, yellowish threads, delicate in appearance, but very strong.

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Science and Superstition

The following are extracts from an address to the graduate students of the Y. M. C. A. Schools at Peking delivered last week by Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation.

SEVERAL incidents have lately called my attention to the very great difficulty that men with the modern education have in freeing themselves from the bondage of those superstitions that belong to the past, to the time before natural science had developed. This applies to foreigners as well as to the Chinese. I am ambitious that you young men should make the most of yourselves and that you show the results of your education in the practical affairs of life and not simply on examination day. It is for this reason that I have chosen my subject for the "talk to-night, "Science and Superstition." In the early days of mankind nothing in nature was really understood. There was no conception of a universe governed by natural law. The rotation of the earth on its axis caused the sun to appear to rise every morning, and men imagined that the sun was an independent self-conscious being, and so they worshipped the sun. The air in motion caused the leaves of the trees to rustle and so the people imagined that the tree was an intelligent being with power of good and evil, and they worshipped the tree. Fire showed power and acted like a live thing, and so they worshipped fire. Some men and families succeeded in the struggle of life while others failed. Instead of looking for the real causes of failure, men imagined that some charm or the configuration of the land in the neighborhood of the fortunate or the unfortu-

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nate men controlled the influences of good or bad luck and so accounted for their success or failure. In time the direct worship of the objects or forces of nature gave place to the worship of a host of spirits who were supposed to control or manifest themselves through the various activities of nature or through the silent results of the operation of nature's laws. Even when men advanced to the next stage of religious development and grasped the conception of one Supreme Being who controlled nature and men, they found it hard to realize that the Supreme Being ruled all things by unchangeable law. They looked for supernatural interventions in nature. They found no difficulty in accepting all the legends that have been handed down from antiquity about wonderful exceptions in the ordinary operation of the laws of nature. They were even disposed to attribute what they themselves saw to supernatural interference with the running of the great machine of nature. I do not need to remind you that the mass of the people of China are still in the second stage of development. They imagine that the world is peopled with countless spirits who work good or ill capriciously upon men. If a flood devastates the land, they do not appreciate the fact that the real cause is the choking up of the outlet of the rivers and the deforestation of the hills down which the water pours into the rivers, but they imagine that the dragon king is angry and they proceed to burn incense to him. If someone raises the cry that the Lung Wang has appeared in the form of some small water snake, otherwise sane men will crowd to the Lung Wang Miao and *kotow* to the wriggling snake,

praying for the cessation of the flood. If there is a drought, the people organize a procession to the temple of the God of Rain. In the first enthusiasm for the establishment of modern schools the temple of the fire god at Paotingfu was appropriated for a school. Some time after, a fire occurred which burned a number of houses. It did not occur to the people to demand better police regulation for the prevention of carelessness, nor to invest in an up-to-date fire engine. Instead of this, they immediately concluded that the fire god was offended because he had lost his temple, and they raised a large subscription to build a new temple, which was duly furnished and opened with great ceremony. When an epidemic of disease occurs, instead of studying the causes of the epidemic and taking rational measures to check its spread, they rush to the temples and beg the gods to save them. I met a bright young boy at a temple recently wearing the dress of an apprentice to the priesthood. I asked him how he happened to have been chosen to be a priest, and he told me that his elder brother had been very ill and that his parents had vowed to the gods of the temple that if the sick boy recovered the younger son should be given to the gods for their service as a priest. The patient had recovered and so the other son had been sent to the temple and apprenticed to the head priest.

I have seen great improvement since I came to China through the gradual spread of intelligence. An increasing number of the people are taking more rational views of the world in which they live, and are freeing themselves from the old bondage to superstition. It is a slow process, not only in China, but in all other countries.

The special difficulty that the students from the modern schools have in ridding their minds of silly and degrading superstitions is that the modern, scientific education has not yet reached to all classes of Chinese society so that most of the educated young men have been subjected throughout the whole of their childhood to the influence of superstitious teaching and practice. These impressions of early childhood are the hardest of all to overcome. Not only the mothers but also the wives of many of you are still in the bondage of the old unscientific ideas.

Now in conclusion I want to tell you why I have chosen such a subject for my talk to you to-day. It is because I want you to be strong men. China needs real men now. The old Chinese classics are full of high moral teaching. Chinese scholars can quote without end maxims inculcating sincerity, unselfishness and patriotism. They are fond of writing dissertations on virtue and high moral standards, but too often these same scholars when they become officials exhibit only greed, dishonesty and unpatriotic selfishness. Now if you study the modern sciences only to be able to talk or write about science without applying science to your daily lives you are simply following the example of the old-fashioned Chinese *literati* who treat their study of moral philosophy in the same way, detaching it from practical life. If you study astronomy and then when an eclipse of the sun occurs, you beat a tin can to frighten off the dragon who is swallowing the sun, of what use is your knowledge of astronomy? If you study physics and meteorology, and then *kotow* to the rain god in times of drought and to the Lung-wang in times of flood, of what use is your having passed an examination in physics either to yourself or to China? If you study anatomy and

physiology and then when you fall sick trust to a quack doctor or to a Buddhist priest how are you better off than before you obtained a modern education? If you pass an examination in physical geography and geology and then help to obstruct the opening of a coal mine because the opening of a hole in the mountain side might affect the *feng shui* of the adjacent valley, what are you but an empty fraud as a modern educated man? Be broad-minded, reflective, intelligent men, and bring up your children so that their minds will not be warped and dwarfed by enfeebling superstition. It is said that when a savage African negro is suddenly brought face to face with the danger of sudden death he sloughs off his manhood and reverts to childhood and cries out "ma-ma, ma-ma." I don't like to think of you as playing this role. Make your scientific knowledge a part of yourselves, so that you can face every crisis of life as men. When danger or calamity comes, don't whine "ma-ma" and slump back into the superstitious idiocy of your untutored childhood. Meet every crisis as men by reasonable measures and do not imagine that you are the victims of malicious *Kuei*. In this way the time you have spent in acquiring a knowledge of inductive science will not be wasted to yourselves, your families or your country.

Notes from Peking

Liu Ching-shan (better known among American returned students as C. S. Liu), chief of the Department of Accounts and Statistics, was given by the Minister of Communications a concurrent position as Chief of the Traffic Department last week.

The annual report of Railway Accounts and Statistics for the whole of China for the year of 1915 will soon be issued. The manuscript has been given to the printers.

A guide book for tourists is being prepared by the Traffic Department of the Ministry of Communications. All the railways have been ordered to collect materials for it.

Dr. Y. T. Tsur, former president of the Tsing Hua College, was elected Senator on Thursday morning by 148 votes. He represents the returned students from foreign countries and graduates of the government universities in China, and educational elements in general. Over three hundred returned students participated in the election.

Lou Cheng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has gone to Shanhaikwan to spend his vacation.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, accompanied by his family, will leave early next week for Port Arthur, where his family will spend the summer vacation. Dr. Reinsch will later proceed to America, in order to confer with the Administration at Washington on diplomatic matters.

Feng Chia-hsuei, a son of President Feng Kuo-chang, has been elected one of the Senators representing the province of Chihli.

According to a report submitted by the Ministry of Communications to the President, the total receipts of the different Government railways for the year ending December, 1917, amount to \$63,980,000, and the total sum of expenditure for the same period was about \$43,980,000, leaving a net profit of \$20,000,000. Compared with the receipts for 1916, it shows an increase of \$2,450,000 net profit. In spite of the civil strife, floods, and other natural calamities, the revenue of the different government railways last year shows an increase.

The Railway Traffic Conference, to be held under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, will begin at 9 a.m. on June 24 at the building of the Railway Association. All the Government railways will be represented at the Conference either by their directors or by their traffic managers. Foreign members of the railways, as well as the advisor to the Ministry of Communications, J. E. Baker, will also be present. The Conference will be presided over by K. L. Kwan, Director of the Department of Railways. T. H. Quo, assistant to Mr. Kwan, is making preparations for the Conference, the object of which is to discover ways and means for traffic improvement and car distribution in order to solve the question of accumulated tonnage.

A series of ten baseball games will be played in Tientsin in July between the Japanese Team from the Keio University and the Ninth Cavalry of the United States stationed in the Philippines, the Marine Guards at Peking, the 15th U. S. Infantry of Tientsin, and possibly American civilians. If the Japanese team and the Ninth U. S. Cavalry can arrive in Tientsin on July 6, the games will commence before the tenth of the month.

The Peking Y. M. C. A. School of Commerce and Finance is holding its fourth graduation exercises this week at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. The Ninth Graduation Exercises of the English Night School will also be held at the same Auditorium. Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation, will give an address on the subject of science and superstition.

The seventh meeting of the Commission for the study of the question of Railways in the Ministry of Communications was held yesterday. It is a permanent organization, and is a legislative body, as it drafts regulations and rules on all matters relating to railways and their administration. It is sub-divided into committees, which are responsible for carrying out the decided program. They are the General Committee, the Administration Committee, the Engineering Committee, the Construction Committee, the Account and Statistics Committee, the Traffic Committee and the Transportation Committee. All these committees hold weekly meetings at which preliminary work is done. Their results are submitted to a commission meeting for further discussion and decision. This commission has been in session for more than a year. It is expected to complete its work within this year. The chairman of the Commission is Director K. L. Kwan, and the vice-chairman is M. H. Loh.

Liu Ching-jen, former Minister to Russia, returned from the South last Tuesday together with his family after having had a fortnight's visit with some of their relatives.

Liu Shih-hsun, lately Minister to France, and former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has arrived in Peking from Shanghai. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is understood to have offered to Mr. Liu the post of Chinese Minister to Switzerland.

Information is received of the arrival of Hsu Chou-ching, Consul to Panama, at Shanghai on his way to Peking to report to the Government on behalf of the Chinese Minister at Washington, Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo.

A charity fair will be held in the Kiangsi Guild for the benefit of the Society of Economical Study this evening. Li Yu-yin, chairman of the Society, is a professor in the Peking Government University.

M. d'Horman has invited twenty French residents in Peking to dinner this evening. Among those who will attend are the French Minister and Madame Boppe, Mr. and Mrs. de Martel, Dr. and Mrs. Bussiere, Mr. and Mrs. Veroudart, Mr. Blanchet, Mr. Leger, Mr. de Polignoc, Mr. Padoux, Mr. Duboscq and Dr. Jouvelet.

The Alliance Francaise will hold a meeting on Tuesday next in the club house of the Sino-French Societe.

It is learned from official quarters that the three ships, two from Japan and one from Australia, which arrived in Shanghai to take away Germans, have been sent to Vladivostock for the transportation of 30,000 Tcheco-Slavs to the Allied fighting front. The Tcheco-Slavs who fought for Austria at the beginning of the War were made prisoners by the Russians and detained in Russia. At heart they are against the Austrians and the Central Powers in general. As they expressed their willingness to fight for the Allies, they probably will be transported to one of the fighting fronts. It was considered much better to make use of these 30,000 soldiers than to transport the German residents in China to Australia for internment. This is the real explanation why the decision to transport the Germans in China to Australia has been cancelled.

At the time of writing, the Cabinet is discussing whether China should disarm Simeonoff's troops in case they enter Chinese territory on account of their defeat. Opinion is divided on this question.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister, called on Prime Minister Tuan on Friday morning inquiring his opinion on the matter of dispatching troops to Siberia, where a new situation is expected to develop at any moment. The Prime Minister informed Baron Hayashi that China would follow the example of Japan.

Messrs Hsu Yu-ming and Li Huang-hai, so-called representatives of oversea Chinese merchants,

have submitted a petition to the Government asking for permission to establish an industrial bank in the Capital. The projected bank is to be established along the model of the Exchange Bank of China, with its total capitalization of \$10,000,000 to be subscribed equally by Chinese and Japanese financiers. According to those who are well informed on financial affairs in the country, the proposed bank is another Japanese institution whose main object is to help the present Prime Minister of Japan in conquering China financially.

Peking, June 22, 1918.

Who's Who in China



Sze Sao-tseng, Director-General of the Lungtsin-U-hai Railway and also of the Tatung-Chengtzu Railway

Sze Sao-tseng, Director-General of the Lungtsin-U-hai Railway, and also of the Tatung-Chengtzu Railway, is fifty-three years of age, a brother of Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to St. James Court. He is one of the most progressive officials in China, and never hesitates to lend a helping hand to any form of public service aside from his official duty.

Born in a neighboring town of Soochow, Kiangsu, Mr. Sze came from an influential family. After having educated himself in early Confucian schools, he was appointed Consul-General to New York in 1893, which position he held until the year 1897. During these five years of his residence in New York, he learned much of American manners and customs. In the winter of 1897 Mr. Sze returned to China and became the Superintendent of the Hanyang Iron Works under Sheng Kung-pao.

After a stay of one year in Hankow as the Works' Superintendent, he helped build the Peking-Hankow Railway. From 1898 to 1906 he devoted his whole attention to this pioneer work. In recognition of his services rendered in the construction of the Peking-Hankow Railway, he was appointed Managing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, in which capacity he served the Government from 1906 to 1909. The following year he was the Managing Director of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.

From 1910 to 1912 Mr. Sze was Director of the China Merchants Inland Navigation Company, and at the same time a member of the Board of Directors of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. The year of 1913 found him appointed Director-General of the Lung-tsin-U-hai Railway and also of the Tatung-Chengtzu Railway, which two positions Mr. Sze is still holding.

The Central Hospital, which was opened to the public in January this year, was built by Mr. Sze with the assistance of his friends. It bespeaks his public spirit and his zeal for service. His distinguished son, Dr. Tsanyuen Philip Sze, graduate of the medical department of George Washington University, is acting for him as the Superintendent of the Hospital, which is most up-to-date.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

June 18. During the night the Germans attack on a front extending from the region of Vigny to east of La Pompelle; the French resist very successfully.

June 21. The counter-offensive of the Italians before Fagare and Zenson, which was begun on Wednesday night, continues irresistibly, carrying them to their positions of the previous day.

June 22. U. S. Secretary of War Baker announces that there are now 900,000 American troops in France.

June 23. The Italian forces after bringing the Austrian advance to a standstill deliver a strong counter-attack with the result that from Montello to the sea the Austrians have been defeated and, closely pursued, are recrossing the Piave in disorder.

June 24. Announcement is made in Rome that American troops lent considerable assistance to the Italians in the recent defeat of the Austrians.—Little activity is reported on the Western front, one of the principal events being a British raid into the German lines near Bucquoy.

June 25. The British Admiralty's report of submarine sinkings for May shows that the total of the sinkings of Allied vessels is 355,694 tons, which is only about half the tonnage sunk in May of last year.—The latest reports from the Italian front are that the Austrians have left 20,000 prisoners in Italian hands.—American troops in the region of the Marne deliver a brilliant night attack and extend their line northwest of Belleau Wood.

CHINA

June 21. The Maritime Customs Tariff Revision Conference in Shanghai arrives at a decision which will allow the early application of an effective 5 per cent tariff instead of a specific duty fixed

Shanghai-Nanking Railway

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Tariff for the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway came into force on and from the 1st June.

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according to the values of 1897-8-9, to which the present values represent less than 3 per cent.

June 22. The Tuchun of Kiangsi telegraphs to Peking that his province has been invaded at three points and Kwangtung forces are threatening the important towns of Lungnan, Hsingfeng and Nananfu, which, if not reinforced, will be captured.—The recent execution of Ex-Governor Lu by General Hsu Shucheng still continues to be the subject of unfavorable comment at Peking.

June 23. The Ministry of Communications issues a report showing that the railways of China made a net profit last year of \$20,000,000; unfortunately a very large proportion of the receipts consisted of depreciated notes for which specie is unobtainable, so that the profit is more apparent than real.

June 25. For a distance of about 200 miles in the provinces of Chihli and Shensi through service on the Peking-Hankow railway is interrupted because of floods.

June 27. A contract is signed at Peking by the Minister of Finance giving timber concessions of many thousands of acres in the Eastern Tombs region to Japanese interests.

SIBERIA

June 22. The Siberian democratic organizations at Harbin send an appeal to the Allies to come and help Russia fight against the German and Austrian prisoners who have organized in force with the Bolsheviks.

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GENERAL

June 18. The British Government announces that the heavy traffic on the Limburg railway calls for an explanation from Holland.

June 21. Lord Curzon announces in the House of Lords the decision of the Government not to proceed with conscription and Home Rule in Ireland, as the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland had ordered their flocks, under penalty of eternal damnation, to resist conscription to the uttermost.

June 22. The silver market is affected by two important events, namely, an embargo by Mexico on export, and the hoarding of silver by the population of Egypt to such an extent that the Government is forced to issue large quantities of notes; the price of silver shows a strong tendency upwards.

June 23. The Irish Government issues an appeal for volunteers now that conscription has been abandoned. —The resignation is announced of the Austrian Cabinet as a result of the disorders growing out of the scarcity of food. —An American Fortifications Bill provides for an expenditure of \$5,435,096,224—the largest ever presented before any legislative body in the world.

June 24. A prominent Bolshevik leader, Volodarsky, Commissioner for Press Affairs, is shot dead in the street at Petrograd. —The first million tons of new shipping contracted for the U. S. Shipping Board is expected to be all delivered by the end of this month.

Men and Events

The American Red Cross Committee wishes to extend thanks to all of the business firms that aided in the Red Cross Drive by contributing advertising space and help given otherwise.

Secretary Daniels has issued an order prohibiting the sale or distribution of intoxicating liquors on the Island of Guam, in the Pacific Ocean, after July 1. Guam is entirely under naval rule.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson, formerly the proprietor of the *Shanghai Times*, at present an advisor in the Chinese Government service, was among the passengers arriving at Shanghai from the United States per s.s. *Venezuela* June 27.

Among the passengers booked to leave Shanghai for America on the new China Mail steamer *Nanking* August 10, are 80 Chinese students who will pursue educational courses in the United States under the Boxer Indemnity agreement.

A. A. Herschler, who is returning on the *Venezuela* to Manila as manager there of the Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Co., paid a short visit to the Chinese-American Publishing Co.—the company's China branch—with Mrs. Herschler yesterday (Friday) June 27.

The twelfth annual Commencement of Soochow University will be held at Soochow the week beginning June 29. The exercises will include: Alumni Day, June 29, Baccalaureate Sermon, June 30, Inter-Society Debate, July 1, and Meeting of Board of Trustees, July 2.

The Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient has filed suit in the United States Consular Court at Shanghai against Vaughan Read, sales manager of the American Sales Corporation, for rent due on a flat at 128a Szechuen Road and 10 stalls on Rue de Sayzoong amounting to Tls. 444.

By impersonating members of the French Police force, two foreigners and three Chinese ransacked at the point of revolvers the residence of a wealthy Chinese opium merchant in the French Concession at Shanghai early last Wednesday morning and carried away with them opium to a value of more than twenty thousand dollars.

St. John's University, Shanghai, will hold their twenty-second annual Commencement at their college on Saturday, June 29, at 3:00 p.m. Tea will be served in the library room previous to the Graduation Exercises and conferring of degrees and in addition there will be an exhibition of the work of the Middle School.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the famous Chinese Liberal agitator, arrived on Wednesday afternoon by the s.s. *Omi Maru* from Japan, where he had been staying for several weeks. He is at present confined to his residence on Rue Vallon in the French Concession with eye trouble, the right half of his face being swollen and dressed with bandages.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway will adopt a summer schedule on the Woosung branch commencing July 1, details of which will be found in an advertisement in another part of the REVIEW. The first train leaves Shanghai North in the morning at 6.10, arriving at Woosung Forts at 6.45, leaving there 5 minutes later and arriving back in Shanghai at 7.45. There are nine trips each way, the last arrival at Shanghai North being at 10.05 p.m.

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Hankow

Peking



W. S. Leonard of Andersen, Meyer & Company, manager of the U. S. Rubber Company, has received word that his brother, who is engaged in Y. M. C. A. work with the American Army in France, was seriously injured by gas in a German attack on the American lines.

Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the *Chinese Recorder*, will address the last meeting of the American Song Service Sunday afternoon, June 30, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. Owing to the coming celebration of the Fourth of July by the American community in Shanghai, Dr. Rawlinson will address the Song Service on the "Patriots of To-morrow." There will be special music.

The Eastern Star Garage Company, which is a combination of the former Star and Eastern Garages, with establishments in Bubbling Well Road and Soochow Road, has been organized for business to begin July 1. The combined concerns have the exclusive agencies for Chandler, Hupmobiles, Maxwell and Premier automobiles, Denby and Maxwell trucks, Fisk tires and Indian motorcycles.

During the week the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company of Shanghai telegraphed to the Government at Peking protesting against the proposed tobacco monopoly agreement on the ground that the industry would be entirely handed over to the Japanese, by which Japan would profit to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars in consideration of a trifling loan.

The Nicholas Tsu Iron Works, the oldest and largest establishment of its kind in purely Chinese hands, having found itself hampered in its operations because of a debt of several hundred thousand, is arranging with the Chinese Government to raise the required funds to pay off the principal creditors, the Bank de l'Indo Chine, and to turn the Works over to the Government.

The so-called Daylight Saving scheme, commencing work at 8 o'clock in the morning and working continuously until two in the afternoon—which of course does not save any daylight—has been tried by a number of Shanghai business concerns, including the British-American Tobacco Company, which, after having given the idea a trial, will revert, commencing next Monday, to the old office hours, namely from 8 a. m. to 12 noon and 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

A. R. Hagar, manager of the International Correspondence Schools, and Wu Chin-Hwei will address the next meeting of the Advertising Club of China at the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday evening, July 2, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Hagar will speak on some subject relating to advertising education and Mr. Wu will speak on the subject of perfecting a system for writing simplified Chinese. The meeting will be open to the public and all persons interested have been invited to attend.

A special meeting was held at the Carlton Cafe Friday, June 28, when plans were formulated for a special campaign during the coming week among all foreigners in Shanghai, in support of the Y.M.C.A. campaign for a fund of Mex. \$250,000 for a new building. According to the plans that have been outlined, every person of Allied and Neutral nationality in the city will be given an opportunity to assist in the campaign. The Chinese have already raised nearly \$100,000 in the drive among their own nationality.

A telegram was received during the week announcing the death of Paul McRae, Marshal of the U. S. Court for China, while *en route* to his home in Virginia. It will be remembered that about the middle of last month Mr. McRae left Shanghai for the United States and that he was taken seriously ill at Nagasaki, he having subsequently taken passage on a U. S. transport for America. The deceased was 47 years of age and from 1906 to 1910 was a member of the Virginia legislature.

The death occurred during the week at Tokio, following upon an operation, of John Liddell, a partner in the large press packing firm of Liddell Bros. & Co. The late Mr. Liddell was 60 years of age, a native of Scotland, and a former member of the Shanghai Municipal Council. As is the case with nearly all prominent British business men in this community, Mr. Liddell was prominent in sporting matters. Racing was his chief pastime and he was the owner of many a winning pony.

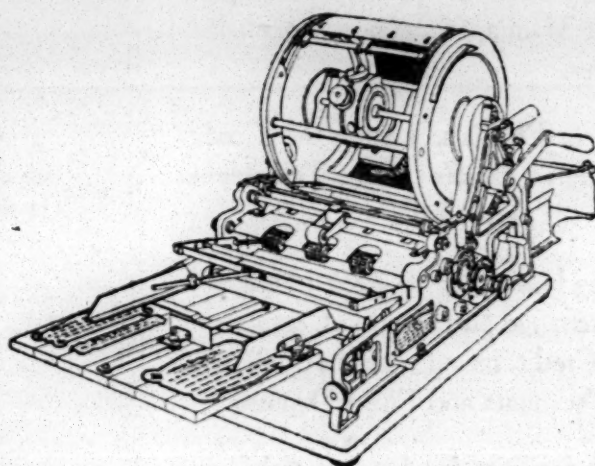
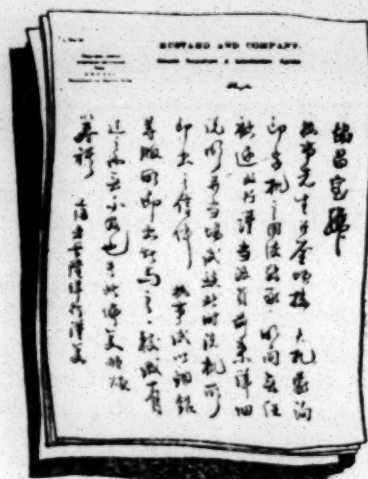
The long drawn-out case involving the ownership of the oldest Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, the *Shun-pao*, seems definitely to have been settled by a judgment delivered at the Mixed Court, June 16, by G. Ros, the Italian Assessor. At hearings held during the past month or so expert evidence was given as to the value of the property. The judgment given last January was that the defendants were to pay plaintiff Tls. 300,000 and in the revised judgment given last Wednesday Mr. Ros stated that although he had given the defendants every opportunity to prove that the sum mentioned was excessive they had altogether failed to do so; therefore the judgment would stand, except that there would be a deduction of one half of the amount received by the plaintiff, namely Tls. 55,505, or for Tls. 244,950.

Some time ago a girl eight years old was found murdered in Shiba Park, Tokio. While the police were examining several suspicious persons, her own mother included, a boy 18 years old living near the Park presented himself as the criminal. He found the girl in the park, he said, and, just to test the grip of his hand, took her by the neck in imitation of an act he had seen at a cinema hall. Finding her dead, to his amazement, he dragged her to a ditch, and deranged her clothes and hair so as to give the appearance that she had fallen into the ditch and died from injuries.

By a decision rendered by Judge Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, at Hankow, June 22, in the action in which the John Layton Company sought permanently to restrain Carl Blomberg, a former employee, from entering into the egg product or poultry business anywhere in China, the former temporary injunction granted on June 6 merely restraining Blomberg from accepting employment in the city of Hankow was dissolved, the Judge holding that since the previous decision he had consulted further authorities and he had come to the conclusion that the literal enforcement of the contract would render Blomberg wholly useless for the balance of his life in the development in China of a most important industry; therefore the only order would be that and he be enjoined from divulging any secret or giving out any information which he may have obtained while in complainants' employ and likely to affect their interests.

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The Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company is enjoying great prosperity these days. Last Wednesday a Norwegian standard ship known as the *Solvaer*, with a cargo capacity of approximately 3,000 tons, was successfully launched, this being the third ship that the Dock had constructed in a little over a year for Norwegian owners, represented by O. Thoresen. The berth vacated by the *Solvaer* is being immediately occupied to lay the keel of the first of three 5,000-ton standard ships for the British Government. The company is at present also busily engaged in the construction of a small Italian gunboat for service on the Yangtze.

Messrs. Denby and Pearce Address Saturday Club

The tiffin given by the Saturday Club at the Carlton June 22—the last of the season—proved to be one of the most interesting ever held, as was to be expected considering the prominence not only of the presiding officer but of the two speakers.

Admiral Tsai, with his usual humor, introduced the two speakers and caused considerable laughter by comparing Mr. Pearce to a banyan tree, the characteristic of which is that an enormous growth follows from a mere sprig; he said he felt sure that if Mr. Pearce were transferred to some comparatively out-of-the-way place he would soon spread out in the same way as he has here in Shanghai; but he advised against such experiment. The Admiral, in common with all his countrymen, delights in similes and in classical references—a natural result of the Chinese view on educational subjects.

Charles Denby, as Admiral Tsai quite rightly remarked, did not need any introduction to a Shanghai audience. Mr. Denby, after mentioning that he left Shanghai in 1900 to accept the post of Consul-General at Vienna, stated that during his stay in Austria and journeys through Germany he had an excellent opportunity to study the attitude of the two countries. He related, for instance, that in July 1914 he left Vienna for America and just before his departure he had a talk with one of the principal bankers of Austria; this banker did not realize that his country was on the brink of war and felt that the Serbian matter would soon blow over. It was, however, a quite different atmosphere that he encountered in Germany. Speaking to one of the attendants at the principal hotel in Berlin he off-hand inquired, "Are you going to have war?" and he replied, "Undoubtedly." The inference to be drawn from this state of affairs was that Austria was driven into the war by Germany, and he had no doubt that the Austrians long ago would be glad to be out of it; nevertheless he did not have any faith in any attempt to separate Austria from Germany at the present time. Turning to the subject more closely to hand, namely "American War Activities," he paid a tribute to the far-seeing statesmanship of President Wilson in that he held back from declaring war, his object being not to take that step until he felt that he had the country whole-heartedly behind him. Now America is in the war and to the limit of her ability. The whole daily life of the people of the United States is on a war basis. The War Trade Board, of which he was a member, used economic pressure to the limit to bring the resources of the country and of many other countries to contribute towards the efficient

carrying on of war operations. Steamers are being directed to carry certain cargo to certain ports and to deliver it to certain people; they are being watched to see that they obey these instructions and if they do not all steamers of that line are forbidden to leave the United States. Apart from these details, however, Mr. Denby pointed out that there were wider issues than the mere conduct of hostilities. The war was certainly bringing on what some feared and what some willingly anticipated—the new social order which was to be the basis of the inevitable socialistic reconstruction after the war. Mr. Denby stated that he had often been asked to make some prognostications as to when the war would end and in answer to this query he offered his opinion, formed when the United States first entered the war, that in the year 1918 we would fight on about equal terms with the enemy; that at the end of 1918 the Allies would have convinced themselves that they were the superior force; throughout 1919 they would drive this conviction home to the minds of the German people and that we might hope for pourparlers for peace in the spring of 1920.

E. C. Pearce, the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, had as the subject of his address, "The Unity of the Allies." It was the coronation day of King George V. and his remark that it was a fitting opportunity for a British subject on such an occasion not only to cry from the housetops "Long live the King," but to give voice to his feelings before such a distinguished gentleman, was greeted with loud applause. This terrible war had been the means of knitting together in bonds of steel the whole of the British Empire and all that she holds good and dear, and also bound her in unity with her brave Allies. Portugal, the oldest ally of Britain, was fulfilling her part nobly; Russia through corruption and intrigue had been separated from the Allies, but only for a time, and the speaker believed that when the Bolshevik madness had run its course Russia would again step forward as a stalwart supporter of the Allied cause. America, to quote Mr. Hughes, the Premier of Australia, "was stripped for the fray; these men in their thousands are calmly preparing in deadly earnestness for the battle field and they are coming in their millions. We are going to destroy militarism, root and branch, from the face of the earth." Then again shortly afterwards what does Bonar Law say? "American troops are not coming: they have come, America is not coming into the War: she is in it."

Mr. Pearce also paid a tribute to the work done by Japan and China.

The tiffin came to a close by the company rising and honoring the toast, "God save the King."

Women's Work

American Woman's Exchange

The last tea was served on Tuesday afternoon, June 25, at the American Woman's Exchange for the season. Mrs. Trevor Thomas was hostess for the afternoon and was assisted by Mrs. John Hykes, Mrs. H. Cameron, Mrs. H. Shroech and Miss Alfred. Owing to the change in the location of the Exchange it will be closed for the summer and patrons will find any number of bargains before the last closing day. The drawing for the different raffles will take place in the near future and printed for the benefit of those

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EXAMINATIONS: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

CALENDAR: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September 1919.

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holding numbers. It is not quite certain where the Shop will have its new quarters in the fall.

Commencement at Nanking

Commencement exercises were held at the Nanking schools, government and mission, male and female, Colleges, Normal Schools and Academies during this last week. The week's program will close with the Class Day exercises on Saturday afternoon, June 29. Fifteen College men will receive their diplomas, nine in Arts and six in Agriculture.

Commencement exercises were held at the Shanghai Baptist College last Saturday, June 22. An exhibition room of the work done during the year by the students was open for inspection, and the athletic meet, which was held in the place of the illustrated lecture that had to be postponed, was vitally interesting. A large attendance of friends were present for the day.

Women and Events

A special meeting of the Music Department of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai was held at the Carlton Cafe on Friday, June 28, at 10 o'clock. Plans and suggestions for the coming year were made and discussed. Mrs. G. F. Ashley was recently elected as Chairman of the Music Department.

A complete report, including all donations to the Red Cross Drive, monthly subscriptions, has been handed in to the Kobe Branch of the Japan Red Cross Society.

A school for the Russian boys and girls is to be opened in the fall at Tokio, Japan, by the Russian Mission. The number of boys and girls that have come to Japan in the last two years has prompted this action.

A branch Red Cross Society was formed in

Huchow on June 22. The membership is forty-three, both Chinese and foreign. Owing to the lateness of the season very little work will be attempted this summer.

According to the *Literary Digest*, wonderful work has been done by the "Four-H Clubs" Army in the Southern States and tangible results are shown in millions of dollars worth of values created. The Four-H Club stands for a thinking "Head," a kind "Heart," skilful "Hands," and good "Health." This club was organized several years before the war started and is an army of production. In a general way the name covers the activities of corn clubs, canning clubs, tomato clubs, pig clubs, poultry clubs, etc. Its insignia is a four-leaf clover emblem and in each petal is an "H," which is interpreted as meaning the above.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japanese Editors Continue to Discuss Intervention in Siberia

Why did Japan enter the war with Germany? Some consider that she had to fight with Germany to protect her interests in the Far East, while others say that it was her duty to help her allies in Europe for the sake of humanity and the freedom of nations. The former therefore declare that Japan has done all what she was required to do by driving out Germans at Tsingtao and the Southern Pacific, while saying that an expedition to Siberia is not necessarily needed at present when Germany's aggression is not yet momentarily felt in Siberia.

The *Yomiuri*, again commenting on the Siberian expedition, says that these two views as regards Japan's participation in the war however different they may appear at the first glance can be reduced into one. As a matter of fact Japan entered the war for the sake of her national defence, and in view of realizing peace in the Far East she drove away her enemies from Tsingtao and the South Seas. But these are only a part of what she ought to do, the editor says. Europe is the political center of the world. As long as Germany is influential in continental politics she will be also influential in the other parts of the world. Therefore, the editor says, the German influence in the world is to be exterminated only by crushing her fatherland in Europe. Unless we do this, her colonies in Africa or in Asia will immediately revive again as soon as the war is over. This is the fundamental reason why the Allies are now fighting Germany.

We are convinced that the Allied forces in the Western fronts will finally win the victory, says the *Yomiuri*, but as long as Germany's influence remains in the East, especially as long as she controls Russia, she may not lose her prestige as a great Power of the world. Judging from this view, the Siberian expedition will do much for the final aim of the Allies in the war with Germany, and by participating in it Japan can fulfil her obligations to her Allies, and at the same time she can protect her interests in the Far East permanently.

Commenting on the same subject, the *Jiji* says that the Allies should send their troops to Siberia before the aggression of Germany is felt there more keenly

than now. It is only a question of time, the editor declares, when Germany may control the whole eastern fronts extending far to Siberia. She is already prepared for it and what she is looking for is only a chance. Besides, the Siberian expedition, if it be realized as quickly as possible, will help much for improving the position of the Allied forces in the Western front. This is the reason why the Allies, especially Great Britain and France, have recently been much enthusiastic about it. If the Allies formally ask us to move our troops to Siberia, and if the proposition be approved by the United States, there is no room for Japan to waste her time on any further consideration.

Chinese Commercial Bodies Should Overthrow Tuchun System

From the Peking & Tientsin Times

If the present system of misrule by greedy Tuchuns in North and South is to be overthrown the task must be undertaken by civilians, by the commercial and industrial interests of China, by the men who have most interest in permanent peace, and who can appreciate most fully the folly and waste and suffering involved in protracted civil war. The Commercial bodies throughout China ought to league themselves together and denounce and repudiate the system of selling off China's immense latent resources to fill the pockets of greedy military adventurers. They ought to insist that neither the next President nor the next Premier be a military man, but that the administration shall come under civilian control. Bribery and corruption may be too deeply ingrained in the national character to make a clean sweep of them immediately, but under present conditions a civilian administration, based upon the support of the commercial and industrial classes throughout the country, would certainly be likely to be more honest and more efficient than an administration composed of military men, whose one care is to maintain large standing armies loyal, not to the Government, but to their persons. The business men of China, would, we believe, win the day if they organized themselves and presented a united and determined front to the military swashbucklers who at present regard rank and office merely as means for the rapid accumulation of wealth. These men are, most of them, cowards at heart. At the first sign that the country was sick of their tyranny they would be off to the nearest place of refuge, anxious only to preserve their ill-gotten gains and their lives. Nor is it conceivable that the Japanese Government would continue to tolerate the granting of loans to military men, on securities which are not theirs to offer, if it were once made plain that a representative league of Chinese business men disapproved and intended to exert all its influence to secure the repudiation of these shameful transactions.

There is little time to be lost, however, if the men who have the best claim to represent Chinese opinion desire to obtain a civilian President, and to bring about the downfall of the Tuchun system. The more intelligent and worthy of the Southern leaders lost a great opportunity when they refused their support to General Tuan Chi-jui after the overthrow of Chang Hsun last year. By refusing it they drove him into closer association with, and dependence upon, the Northern Generals. And if he should now be elected President, through the influence of these men, one can foresee no end to China's internal troubles.



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Kiangwan	"	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
Changwarpan	"	6.32	7.52	10.27	12.47	14.22	15.52	17.52	19.32	21.07
Wentsaopang	"	6.38	7.58	10.33	12.53	14.28	15.58	17.58	19.38	21.13
Woosung Tseng.....	"	6.42	8.02	10.37	12.57	14.32	16.02	18.02	19.42	21.17
Woosung Forts	arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

Up Trains.

Woosung Forts	dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
Woosung Tseng.....	"	6.55	8.15	10.55	13.20	14.45	16.25	18.15	20.00	21.35
Wentsaopang	"	6.59	8.19	10.59	13.24	14.49	16.29	18.19	20.04	21.39
Changwarpan	"	7.05	8.25	11.05	13.30	14.55	16.35	18.25	20.10	21.45
Kiangwan	"	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
Shanghai North.....	arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.30	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

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Mineral Enterprise in China

TO secure a concession for, and to work at a profit, any mineral enterprise in China has always been a difficult proposition ever since the white man first set his foot on Chinese soil. There are a number of reasons why this was so. In the first place, owing to the superstitious nature of the Chinese and their *feng-shui* (wind and water) philosophy, they had a sort of uncanny feeling about disturbing the bowels of Mother Earth, being rather inclined to the idea that any wealth secured by delving below the surface was sure to have a penalty of some kind attached to it. Having themselves no particular desire to engage in mining enterprise they had even less that any foreigner should do so. If there ever was an example outside of the fable itself of the "dog in the manger" policy it certainly was to be found in China's attitude (decidedly so up until a few years ago, and still to a great extent at present) towards the mining industry.

Of course, like with many another objection which the Chinese put forward in relation to matters in general, there was a reason—albeit, a for one—behind this opposition to foreign mining enterprise but it has to be remembered that what the Chinese had in mind was something of this sort:

"You foreigners are different from us Chinese at any rate (that was merely race prejudice, which all people exhibit to a greater or less degree). We have already granted trade privileges to you, wrested from us by force. In some cases we have to submit to a state of affairs which you yourself will not accord in your own country to outsiders. (Example: The coast trade of China is to a great extent in the hands of foreign steamship companies, something that the laws of the United States and many other countries have guarded against). Now, in trade matters we are not altogether helpless, for if you try to treat us in a way which we consider unfair we can boycott you and this has at times proved an effective weapon. (Example: The boycott of American piece goods in 1905 was used as a lever to secure a more liberal treatment of Chinese under the Exclusion Act). But, once let a mining concession get into your hands on such conditions that we have not the upper hand in control and then you can snap your fingers at us. Boycotting won't hurt you to speak of. True we can stir up the coolies in the neighborhood so that they will refuse to work for you, but competition in the Chinese labor market is too keen to expect such a weapon to prove effective, although even this has been used to a certain extent." (Example: Sir John Lester Kaye's concession in Anhwei was abandoned about a decade ago to the Chinese upon their refunding the expenses which the syndicate had gone to; profitable operations were prevented by the local officials intimidating the laboring classes).

But times are changed. The Revolution of 1911 not only expelled the Manchus from the throne but expelled a great many old fogey ideas out of the Chinese mind. Laws have been formulated providing

* *Mineral Enterprise in China*, by William F. Collins, Associate of the Royal School of Mines. London: William Heinemann. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, Mex. \$12.50.



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for joint foreign and mining enterprises and more and more concessions are being granted to foreigners. Non-Asiatic residents of China, however, do not consider it an altogether unmixed blessing that this state of affairs is being brought about mostly by pressure applied by the Japanese and that it works mostly in Japanese interests. For instance, a Reuter message from Peking, dated June 24, says: "The Molingkuan contract was signed for Yen 10,000,000 of which Okura & Company paid over Yen 1,000,000 in 1916. A Japanese Company gets three-fourths of the output. A Sino-Japanese Company will establish a foundry, but takes the balance of the output. The Ministry of Mines, desiring naval development of the property, fought hard, but the Ministry of War argued that the proceeds of the mines were required for military purposes under a Sino-Japanese military agreement and carried the day."

Such being the state of affairs, a brand new work such as the one under review, by an engineer with long experience in China (also with commercial training, having formerly been Vice-Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce at Peking), has a peculiarly timely value. It is full of facts and figures of in-

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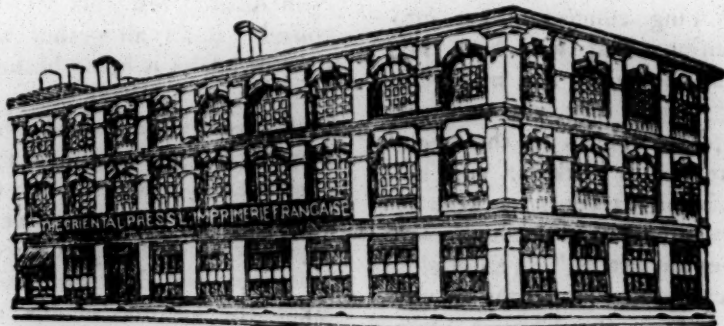
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estimable value to engineers coming to China who wish to report on and develop mineral propositions. As the author quite rightly observes, the day has yet to dawn when it will be possible for foreigners having no knowledge of the Chinese language or history and conditions affecting mining, to initiate and carry through important mining developments in China; in China the engineer has to deal with officials and, not infrequently, to engage in lengthy negotiations. The fact that this book is written from a British standpoint in no way detracts from its value in the eyes of Americans. American engineers have, at any rate, had little experience with mining matters in China.

While it is true that mineral enterprises in China are in a thoroughly undeveloped condition there are nevertheless several of them that stand out very prominently. China is the principal antimony producing country in the world. The principal deposits are near Changsha. The war has given this industry a very considerable impetus. Previously to the outbreak of the war the German firm of Carlowitz & Company had a practical monopoly of the output of the mines but upon the elimination of the German trader in China, through the control of the sea by Great Britain and Japan, the Chinese took over this industry into their own hands and have made a great success of it, something they could hardly avoid, seeing that they had the greatest supply in the world of a product which, because of its demand for war purposes, had risen in price from £26 to £150 per ton in a month.

Of ordinary commercial enterprises the Hanyang-Tayeh-P'inghsiang combination is the most important. The story has been told so often that the barest outline only is given here. At Hanyang (on the Han river opposite Hankow) is a large steel works founded by Viceroy Chang Chih-chung about two decades ago. It draws its iron ore from Tayeh (a short distance below Hankow on the Yangtze) and its coal from P'inghsiang (south of Changsha). Both the coal and ore are of excellent quality. Japanese capitalists have long since secured control of this enterprise through the circumstance that they were in need of funds. Since 1910 something like a dozen loans (in each case for several millions) have been taken from the Yokohama Specie Bank. In Shantung the Germans had developed several excellent coal mines lying along the route of their railway concession; this has gone into Japanese hands by right of what is, for all practical purposes, conquest. Another very profitable mining concession in Japanese hands is that of the Fushun Collieries beyond Mukden, which were originally in Russian possession.

The history of the above-mentioned enterprises, and others, such as the Kailan Mining Administration, is succinctly told in Mr. Collins' work—which will prove a valuable hand-book for every one interested in China's mining industry. There is also a digest of Chinese legislation on the subject; and a number of the agreements covering mining concessions are set out in full.

G. W. M.

Labor Not So Cheap in China After All

In an article contributed to the *Central China Post* on the development of the mineral resources of China by mechanical means, John Del Rey, the well-known mining engineer, mentions that in China labor is sup-

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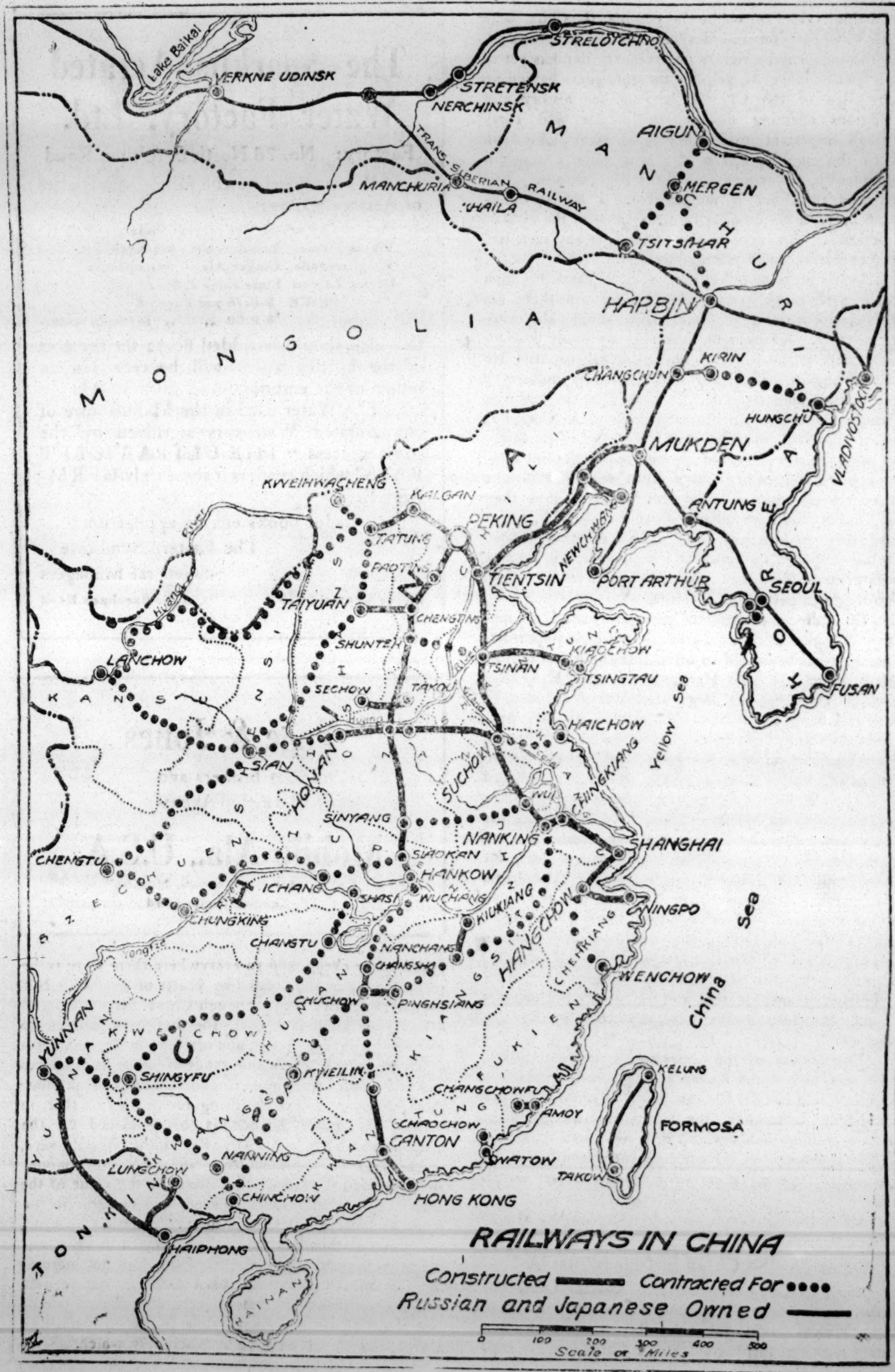
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posed to be cheap, and so everywhere there were to be seen men swagging loads like beasts of burden. But the fact remains that although China has wonderful deposits of iron and coal, she has been unable to compete with the West, and machine-made iron products are being brought thousands of miles from abroad and laid down here cheaper than China can produce them, this state of affairs being due to the fact that in China too much reliance is being placed on the cheapness of labor. As Mr. Rey quite rightly says, in the cost of manufacturing an article the money spent in actual skilled labor increases the value of the article, but when money is spent unnecessarily in the form of labor employed in moving materials by hand, the material thus handled is not increased in value and the money spent is wasted. Iron ore does not increase in value until it enters the blast furnace; competition will see to that. Therefore it is desirable to handle raw material as little as possible and when it must be moved, this should be done by machinery which will do



Railway Building in China

ONE of the best evidences that the greatest battles for railway concessions in China are still to be fought, was the telegram from Peking about a week ago stating that the Japanese Government had protested to the Peking authorities against the granting to a British syndicate of a concession to run a railway from Posiet Bay (south of Vladivostock) through Hungchun (on the Korean border) to Kirin (the terminus of the Japanese branch from Changchun), the latter being the point where the Japanese lines touch the southern spur of the Russian-Siberian line. The Japanese Government made reference to a prior agreement which it claims covers this territory.

The subject of railway enterprises in China has a peculiar fascination for railway engineers. The problem in this country is somewhat different to that which has confronted the pioneer railway man in the development of America. There the railway blazed the trail through a sparsely inhabited country, relying for its future profits upon the development of the resources which would later inevitably follow through the introduction of settlers. In China, on the other hand, the population is already here, and a large business awaits the railway trains immediately they are put into operation, it being merely a question of inducing the owners of goods to have them carried by rail instead of by cart, wheelbarrow or junk.

Despite the almost ridiculous cheapness of labor in China as compared with the remuneration which workers in America are accustomed to receive, railways in China can always compete against any of the old-fashioned methods, except perhaps in those places where steam launches are in operation on the interior waterways. The railways also have a great advantage over the old-fashioned carrying methods in that they not only break down the rigors of the *likin* (inter-district transit tax) system, but also—and this is the most important—they prevent the tax collectors from overcharging in collecting the taxes. The Chinese railways are able to get suitable coal for propulsion purposes at cheap figures and the cost of operation is naturally very much lower than in Western lands as the total pay-roll of

the large army of workers required for the operation of a railway calls for quite modest figures as compared with pay-rolls in America. The initial cost of rolling stock is, of course, higher than in America, but on the other hand the construction of the road-bed is accomplished much more cheaply.

An interesting detail of railway bridge building in China was to be noted about ten years ago when the line from Shanghai to Hangchow was laid down. The country through which the road runs is mostly a low-lying, sandy plain, traversed by numerous waterways, usually slow running and deep, ranging in width from twenty-five to two hundred yards. In bridging the majority of these streams the Chinese engineers resorted to what in Western lands would be considered a novel method. They figured it out (and correctly too, because of the cheap cost of labor) that it would be cheaper to dig a new temporary channel for the streams rather than to put down pontoons into the deep water. The result was that the bridge piers were built across a dry river-bed, the water again being turned into the old channel when the work had been completed.

The difference in the class of business which the railway in China deals with as compared with a newly established line in America (or in Canada) has an important bearing on the method to be followed in equipping the lines. The question in China is, Will it pay best to put down a heavy road-bed and well-built expensive rolling stock or will it be better to follow the method used, for instance, by the late J. J. Hill of simply throwing down rails, the cheapest that can be got, and leave improvements to be supplied when business warrants it. The experience in China is that it is by far the wisest policy to put down a substantial road-bed from the very start and to equip the line with the best of rolling stock. It has to be remembered that a greater part of the materials have to be imported, and the freight and handling cost forms a very large percentage of the purchasing price.

The railways in China are paying handsome profits.

Chinese Government Railways

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuechowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. \$16,527,779 and of this sum Mex. \$16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. \$273,489; \$303,960; (No record); \$482,097; \$537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$261,348; and Mex. \$274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. \$457,388; and \$485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$465,179 and \$524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. \$464,464 and \$606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

it more rapidly and economically than is possible with hand labor. When making iron and steel, the ore has to be taken to the coal or *vice versa* in nine instances out of ten. Instances can be cited where iron ore is taken from a mine, transported over 5 miles of mountainous country, put into storage and afterwards loaded into steamers as required, for a sum equal to 13 cents (Chinese money) per ton. Just fourpence half-penny per ton from the mouth of the mines into the ship's hold. The cheapest of coolie labor could not hope to compete with that. The British Admiralty unloads coal from steamers and stores it in the Naval Dockyards by mechanical means, for one penny per ton. Previously, the same work used to cost one shilling per ton when using manual labor for the purpose. This use of machinery has also the additional advantage of allowing the operation to continue in spite of bad weather whereas formerly the work was often stopped by heavy rain, snowfalls or severe frosts.

All that is said above concerning the advantage gained by the use of labor-saving machinery in England, applies with still greater force to America, where because of the higher price of labor, labor-saving devices have been perfected to a higher degree of efficiency than they have been in Great Britain. Hundreds of Chinese are now taking courses on technical subjects in American educational institutions, and the opportunities which they will have for applying the knowledge which they are gaining, and to use the machinery to which they are becoming accustomed, are enormous. The mining industry offers a particularly profitable field, and with coal and iron available at reasonable prices there is no reason why steel works and manufacturing establishments should not be put into operation all over the country at an early date.

Large quantities of electrical equipment are being bought by China every year, and the visitor from abroad is surprised when he goes through many a dirty Chinese city to find that it is lighted by electricity. But only a beginning has been made, and the future for the electrical engineer is particularly bright.

Annual Meeting of Shanghai Companies

The Shanghai Life Insurance Company's annual general meeting was held June 21. R. H. Parker, who presided as chairman, stated that the total insurance in force at the end of last year was Tls. 20,647,513.42, with assets standing at Tls. 4,874,655.84. About six hundred thousand taels are invested in Allied war loans. The new business written was reported as being maintained approximately at the usual average since the beginning of the war, but the effects of the general depression throughout the east and political disturbances in China were making themselves felt.

The tenth annual general meeting of the Tebong Estates, Ltd., was held June 27. R. Macgregor, the chairman, in his speech to the assembled shareholders, after reviewing the figures in the accounts, stated that had times been anywhere near normal the directors would have been justified, even with the present high rate of exchange, in recommending even a higher final dividend (Tls. 0.50 per share), but the immediate outlook being none too bright and in view of the great difficulties and uncertainties contingent on the war they had come to the conclusion that it was safer to recommend a smaller dividend and to conserve the com-

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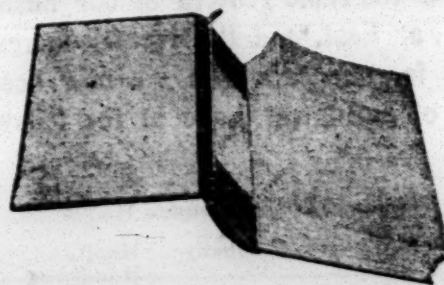
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pany's cash resources, thus putting them in a position to meet almost any contingency rather than to run the risk of being pinched for funds at some later date when money may be difficult or impossible to obtain.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Standard Oil Company has made a contract with the Shanghai Municipal Council to supply 150 gallons of asphaltum for use on the roads at the price of Tls. 0.43 per gallon, based on a gold \$ 40 freight rate from America.

Instructions from Washington reached the United States Consulate here, June 18, that no invoices for skins, leather and hides are to be certified for shipment after June 15, except in cases covered by Bill of Lading dated not later than June 15 or covered by import license number higher than 96,000.

The migration of farm workers from the United States to Canada continues to grow, and the newspapers of the Dominion express pleasure at the influx of "these desirable settlers" who are taking up lands in the western provinces; many more are expected after the war.

A lead pencil factory has just been inaugurated in Shanghai—the first put into operation in China. The venture is known as the China Pencil Company, Ltd., and is being operated under joint Chinese and British auspices. For the present only the capacity is only 200 gross per day, but it is a foregone conclusion that if the venture proves at all successful the capacity will be greatly increased. The formal opening of the factory, which is situated in Ward Road, took place June 26. H. H. Fox, British Commercial Attache, performed the opening ceremony.

New Books and Publication

Democracy and the War, by John Firman Coar, A. M., Professor at the University of Alberta, Canada. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. U. S. \$1.25.

The author of this little work is an American citizen, either of German birth or descent, who is a member of the faculty of a Canadian university, and in the Foreword he expresses his admiration of the executive head of this university, who "in the very turmoil of the war not only recognized a teacher's greatest responsibility, but had the courage to welcome to the staff of his university an American professor of the German language and literature who refused to be untrue to this responsibility."

The present volume is based on addresses delivered in the United States and Canada since the autumn of 1914, and the author, while a great admirer of the many accomplishments of the Germans in a material way, points out that one ought to learn from the Germans, but not to emulate them; he has for more than twenty years opposed the policy of German propagandists in American schools, colleges and universities, holding that such a policy was detrimental to the advancement of democratic ideas.

Germany's greatest advances in town-planning, commerce, manufactures and science have been pur-

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G. J. Petrocelli, Treas.

6 Kiukiang Road.

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Signed.....

Address.....

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

FRANK N. MEYER,

Deceased.

Cause No. 660

Estate No. 250

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 16, 1918, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

JOHN KAVANAUGH, ADMINISTRATOR.

c/o American Consulate-General,

Shanghai, China.

June 15, 1918.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

PAUL McRAE,

Deceased

Cause No. 663,

Estate No. 252

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate in China; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 28, 1918, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

EDWARD H. MURRAY,

Administrator,

No. 11. Whangpoo Road,

Shanghai, China.

June 29, 1918.

chased at too great a price; it has stultified the individual and blotted out the spark of initiative. As a result the author says that in Germany the process of economic democratization is going to be specially difficult because of the undue reliance that has been placed by the populace in government initiative.

"It is difficult to determine whether the spirit of autocratic nationalism was nurtured by the Imperial German Government, and especially by the ruling class of Prussia, with painstaking zeal, in order that the German Nation as such might survive and flourish or in order that the autocratic principle of the Frederician State might the better withstand the threatening inroads of democracy. Perhaps both purposes were responsible for the tremendous emphasis that has been placed officially on the national idea approximately since 1882. Since then that emphasis has increased both in power and in scope until it has concentrated or compressed the best energies of the people into a kind of fanatical nationalism.

"Whatever the reason, the emphasis was necessary in order to 'educate' the German people into the kind of discipline that spelled submission to autocratic control in all matters of national concern, that is to say, all matters affecting the status of the German State in the world. There was no more effective way to command willing submission to self-constituted authority than to picture to the imagination, and to impress on the intelligence, of the Germans the perpetual menace to their Nation from the West and the East. For a time this defensive propaganda sufficed. But, when in the early years of the present century the economic as well as the military powers of the German Empire became patent to every observant German, the propaganda of merely defensive nationalism hardly sufficed to sustain the kind of docility which an autocratic government must demand if it is to survive. Then it was that there was dangled before the eyes of the German people the scintillating bauble of world-power. The picture of Germany supreme among the nations of the earth in *its own right* was painted in every color of the rainbow. The thought was diligently cultivated that the grandeur and the glory of the German Empire is the supreme end in the life of every German and that Germany's right to attain that end is absolute and is not qualified by the rights of any other nation to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Gems of Chinese Verse, translated into English Verse, by W. J. B. Fletcher, British Consul, Hoihow. Shanghai Commercial Press, \$1.60 net.

The hustling, wealth-seeking, matter-of-fact West, when it wishes to seek rest for the mind in sober contemplation, usually turns to the more sedate East. All religions, including the Christian, are products of Asia, a fact that is sometimes lost sight of by the followers of the meek and lowly Man of Galilee. The spiritual side of mankind naturally turns to poetry as expressing the thoughts which appeal to the soul seeking peace and quietude. The poems of Omar Khayyam are popular in all Western lands, and during the past few years the verses of Tagore, the Indian poet, have attracted more and more attention. Tagore's work, it will be remembered, was of such excellence that he was awarded the Nobel Prize for

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

—:0:—

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

literature several years ago. The poetry of China, like that of most Oriental countries, has a peculiar charm of its own, and, as is only to be expected, the grandeurs of Nature are extolled in glowing terms, for it is to be remembered that one of China's three religions, the Taoist, is based principally on the forces of Nature. Mr. Fletcher deserves the thanks of all persons interested in learning of the beauties of Chinese verse.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

- June 14, 1918: Cause No. 562; In re W. A. P. Martin's Will; deposition.
- " 14, " Cause No. 473; In re James N. Jameson's Will; executors' petition; decree.
- " 14, " Cause No. 642; Marco, Finkelstein & Co. vs. The Barkley Co. Inc.; praecipe for execution.
- " 14, " Cause No. 643; S. Heiman & Co. vs. The Barkley Co. Inc.; praecipe for execution.
- " 18, " Cause No. 619; King Ping Kee vs. American Food Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; defendant's supersedes bond.
- " 19, " Cause No. 642; Marco, Finkelstein & Co. vs. The Barkley Co. Inc.; writ of execution.
- " 19, " Cause No. 643; S. Heiman & Co. vs. The Barkley Co. Inc.; writ of execution.
- " 19, " Cause No. 562; In re W. A. P. Martin's Will; decree.
- " 19, " Cause No. 657; John Layton Company vs. Carl Blomberg; plaintiff's affidavits.
- " 19, " Cause No. 608; In re Robert E. Lee's Will; petition; order.
- " 20, " Cause No. 608; In re Robert E. Lee's Will; affidavit of publication.
- " 20, " Cause No. 621; In re Estate of John Sjoquist, deceased; oath; report of administrators; affidavit of publication.
- " 20, " Cause No. 657; John Layton Company vs. Carl Blomberg; defendant's answer.
- " 22, " Cause No. 657; John Layton Company vs. Carl Blomberg; decree.

Hearings:

- June 15, 1918; Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky and A. Milikorsky vs. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation; evidence of J. Kacenenbogen.
- " 19, " Cause No. 657; John Layton Company vs. Carl Blomberg; on plaintiff's affidavits.
- " 19, " Cause No. 608; In re Robert E. Lee's Will; on petition.
- " 19, " Cause No. 546; John B. Wright vs. Anna Wright; submitted.

- " 20, " Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky and A. Milikorsky vs. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation; evidence of A. Milikorsky.
- " 20, " Cause No. 621; In re Estate of John Sjoquist, deceased; on report of administrators.
- " 20, " Cause No. 657; John Layton Company vs. Carl Blomberg; trial.
- " 21, " Cause No. 657; John Layton Company vs. Carl Blomberg; evidence concluded; argument and submission.
- " 25, " Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky and A. Milikorsky vs. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation; evidence of A. Milikorsky concluded.

Judgments and Orders:

- June 14, 1918: Cause No. 473; In re James N. Jameson's Will; order discharging one of the executors.
- " 19, " Cause No. 562; In re W. A. P. Martin's Will; decree ordering distribution.
- " 19, " Cause No. 608; In re Robert E. Lee's Will; order approving payments.
- " 20, " Cause No. 609; In re George A. Derby's Will; appointing administrator.
- " 22, " Cause No. 657; John Layton Company vs. Carl Blomberg; decree.

IN re W. A. P. MARTIN'S WILL, DECREE

(Filed June 19, 1918, at Hankow, China.)

SYLLABUS

1. **Wills: Codicils: Construction.** A will and its codicils are to be construed together as one instrument.
- 2.—: Where the provisions of one of such instruments conflict with those of another, the latest prevail.
- 3.—: **Republication.** The latest codicil effects a republication of preceding ones as well as of the original will.
- 4.—: While the requirements of a codicil as to attestation are the same as those of a will, a codicil defective in that regard may be validated by a subsequent one.
- 5.—: **Rule applied.** A will with various codicils, of which some were insufficiently attested construed with the aid of the latest codicil, and execution of the testator's intent, thus ascertained, directed.

Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, for the executors and proponent.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This cause comes on for hearing upon the petition of the executors of the Last Will and Testament of William A. P. Martin, the veteran missionary who died at Peking on December 17, 1916, after sixty-six years of service in China. Proof of publication of notice to creditors was duly filed and the executors' final account shows the payment of all claims presented. The petition now before us asks for approval of said accounts, the barring of further claims, the compensation of themselves and their attorneys, and final distribution of the assets "according to the provisions" of the will. The last item calls for a construction of the original instrument which was executed on June 14, 1905, together with its various appendages, all of which appear to have been not only signed but written by the testator himself and are successively indicated as follows:

- October 23, 1907, (Exhibit B) "Codicil," one witness.
- November 2, 1907, "Addendum," one witness.
- January 1, 1908, an unwitnessed memorandum in the testator's handwriting.
- January 31, 1908, one witness.
- October 24, 1913, one witness.
- May 4, 1914, (Exhibit C) "Disposal of Literary Property," one witness.
- January 25, 1915, "Postscript," one witness.
- March 15, 1915, no witness.
- December 16, 1915, (Exhibit E) "Codicil," two witnesses.

Under the Act of Congress of June 30, 1902, the latest expression of legislative intent here prevailing on the subject,

"All devises and bequests shall remain and continue in force * * * unless the same shall be altered or revoked by some other will, testament or codicil in writing, or other writing of the testator signed in the presence of at least two witnesses attesting the same, any former law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

Prima facie this would seem to invalidate all of the foregoing supplementary instruments which were not attested by two witnesses. But the rule is that a duly executed codicil effects a republication of the original will² and, according to the weight of authority,³ of all intermediate codicils. Moreover, most if not all of those instruments appear to be holographic and where such is the case the requirements of attestation are not imperative.⁴ All of those instruments must, therefore, be construed together,⁵ but in case of conflict the latest codicil (here Exhibit E) controls.⁶ With these principles in mind we may now proceed to ascertain the testator's intent.

II

The second clause of the original will (Exhibit A) divides the entire property between the testator's two sons, W. R. and Newell Martin, subject to certain bequests. But the last codicil (Exhibit E) names Newell Martin as the sole residuary legatee, it appearing that the other son, W. R. Martin, had meanwhile died. But the residuary legatee's rights are subject to the following bequests:

(1) A third son, Claude V. Martin, is provided for by a "yearly allowance" of \$600.00, United States currency, and a devise of four lots in Seattle. This provision is contained in the original will (Exhibit A), mentioned in the "Addendum" and confirmed in the last codicil (Exhibit E).

(2) The codicil of October 23, 1907, (Exhibit B) recites that:

"In addition to payments provided for in the will, one thousand two hundred dollars Mex. are to be paid annually to the Presbyterian Mission in Peking for scholarships, or other uses in Truth Hall, the Mission Hall School."

An holographic instrument bearing the date January 1, 1908, contains the following memorandum:

"\$1000-Mex. to be paid yearly from the income of the East Gate property to the Presbyterian High School Truth Hall, in Peking."

The instrument of January 31, 1908, indorsed on the same sheet (Exhibit B) as the codicil mentioned in the first paragraph under this subdivision, recites:

"I wish the annuity* to the high School 'Truth Hall' to be paid from the income of the East Gate property Shanghai to be used in aid of indigent students or to support or aid students engaged in evangelistic work, or theological studies."

* amounting to one thousand dollars Mex."

1. 32 U. S. Stats. at Large, Part 1, p. 545, D. C. Code, sic. 1626.
2. 40 Cyc. 1216; Notes 10, 14; Woerner, American Law of Administration, 1, 86, Note 3.
3. Redfield on Wills, 1, 289*, Notes 9 and 10.
4. 40 Cyc. 1130, Note 12; 1132, Note 42.
5. 40 Cyc. 1421, Notes 65, 66, 67 and 70.
6. Id. 1219, Note 32; 1422, Note 72.

Upon a sheet attached to the original instrument (Exhibit A) appears the following recital:

"I here renew a provision of one thousand dollars Mex. to be paid from my East Gate property in Shanghai for the support of students in Truth Hall Academy by my heirs aforesaid."

The annuity is expressly confirmed in the last codicil (Exhibit E) which charges the executors,

"to see to it that provision is made, in any event, for the annual payments heretofore directed by me for the benefit of Truth Hall, or of scholarships in Truth Hall, or for scholarships in Truth Hall."

This last, however, does not specify the amount, which, it will be seen, was originally fixed at \$1200.00 but would appear to be reduced by the later instruments to \$1000.00. Recognizing, however, that this was probably an inadvertence due to a failure at the time to refer to the original memorandum, the residuary legatee, according to the executor's testimony, has generously waived his right to the \$200.00 and asked that the annuity as originally fixed be allowed. An instrument is also on file, signed by the Chairman of the Presbyterian Mission which maintains the said "Truth Hall," authorizing its principal, Rev. W. H. Gleysteen, to receive the said annuity.

The "East Gate property" from the income of which this annuity is to be paid appears (Exhibit G) to have been purchased by the testator as long ago as June 9, 1863, with money borrowed from one Chang Szekwei. The instrument recites that in lieu of interest on the loan the property "shall be divided into two equal parts; and the northern half be given to Chang Szekwei, to hold and possess." Sons of the last named were called as witnesses and testified that they had inherited one-half of the income for some forty years, the testator receiving the other half. The latter further recognizes the arrangement in an autographic memorandum dated January 1, 1908, (Exhibit H), reciting:

"I advise that the East Gate Property be not divided unless insisted on by the Chang Family, but that it continue in the name of my heirs."

In 1910 a formal agreement (Exhibit F) was executed by and between different members of the Chang Family defining their respective shares. It seems clear from all this that the residuary legatee under this will takes only an undivided half interest in the East Gate property; and that until actual division is made he, like his co-tenants, is entitled to but one-half of the income.

(3) The "Addendum" of November 2, 1907, provides:

"My servant Pai and my writer Chao, the latter an old student of mine shall, if with me to the end, receive each two hundred dollars Mex."

Another instrument (indorsement on Exhibit H) recites:

"My head servant Paioh and my writer Chao Shou-hong, if with me until my decease are each to receive \$300 Mex."

The memorandum of January 25, 1915, (indorsed on the back of Exhibit D) recites:

"My servant Pai and my writer Chao in the case provided for shall each receive four hundred dollars Mex. (instead of two hundred)."

The deposition of one of the executors, Rev. C. L. Ogilvie, filed on June 14, 1918, shows that these two Chinese did remain with testator "to the end" and, therefore, complied with the conditions of this bequest.

(4) The instrument of May 4, 1914 (Exhibit C) recites:

"Dr. A. H. Smith having consented to edit my autobiography—including Cycle of Cathay; I request him to act in all respects as my literary executor. He is to have such of my mss. as he may require and to make such arrangements with Revells', or other publishers as to him seems good."

"The profits of said biography, if any, are to accrue solely to Dr. Smith, as some compensation for his time and labor."

"For the fraternal interest which he has taken in this labor of love, I hereby express my gratitude and I trust it will promote the glory of God and advance the cause of missions."

(5) The "Postscript" (Exhibit D) provides:

"My few books to be divided by three ladies to whom I am greatly indebted for the comfort of my last years viz. Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Ogilvie. Each will claim her own furniture, which I have had in use."

These three last bequests (3, 4, and 5) appear to be confirmed in that clause of the last codicil (Exhibit E) providing "for the unrevoked legacies and bequests heretofore made by me to persons other than my sons."

A bequest to the son of a nephew, provided in clause 3 of the original instrument (Exhibit A) is expressly revoked by the indorsement of March 13, 1915, on the "Postscript" (Exhibit D).

The preceding indorsement on said instrument also provides that:

"In case a son of C. V. Martin (testator's son) should come forward as a claimant, he shall receive one dollar Mex. and no more."

The executor's testimony is that no such claimant has appeared and the item need not further be considered.

III

The allowances to the executors and their attorneys has been fixed by an arrangement with the residuary legatee who, since there are no unpaid creditors, is the only party concerned. He agrees to an award of Tls. 5,000 to the executors and of Tls. 1,500 to the attorneys. By mutual arrangement between themselves the executors have divided their fee in the proportion of Tls. 3,500 to Mr. A. C. Davis and Tls. 1,500 Rev. C. L. Ogilvie.

It is accordingly considered and decreed:

(1) That the executors' final accounts of December 31, 1917 and February 14, 1918 be and the same are hereby approved.

(2) And it appearing that all of the claims presented within six months from the publication of notice to creditors have been paid, all other claims are hereby forever barred;

(3) After paying the costs of this proceeding the executors are authorized, according to the wish of the legatee, to deduct for themselves the sum of Tls. 5,000, Mr. Davis taking Tls. 3,500 and Mr. Ogilvie Tls. 1,500, and to pay their attorneys Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose in full for their services the sum of Tls. 1,500.

(4) The executors are thereupon directed:

(a) To take such steps as may be required of them to vest in the testator's son Claude V. Martin all right, title and interest in and to the "four lots in Seattle" above mentioned and discussed in bequest (1);

(b) To distribute to the testator's servant "Pai" and his writer "Chao" the sum of Mex. \$400.00 each;

(c) To deliver to Dr. A. H. Smith all manuscripts needed in order to carry out his commission to edit the testator's autobiography, and to render all needful assistance to said editor in publishing the same and realizing the profits thereof;

(d) To distribute to the three ladies mentioned in the "Postscript" (Exhibit D) the testator's books. In

case there should not be an agreement among the three as to the basis of division the executors are authorized to report that fact to the Court for further order;

(c) To distribute to the residuary legatee, Newell Martin, and to take all necessary steps to vest in him title and possession in and to the residue of the estate subject to a charge thereon of an annuity of \$600.00, United States Currency, to the testator's other son, Claude V. Martin.

The testator's undivided half-interest in the property referred to in the will as the "East Gate Property" and more particularly described as "No. 157 and No. 158 of the American Consulate Registry at Shanghai," the other undivided half interest in which is found to be vested in the heirs and executors of Chang Szekwei, is further subject to a charge of Mex. \$1,200 annually in favor of the institution known as "Truth Hall" which annuity may be paid by the legatee to the Rev. W. H. Gleysteen, principal thereof. Should either of the aforesaid legatees (Claude V. Martin or Truth Hall) require a bond from the said residuary legatee for the execution of said trusts and the payment of said annuities, such bond may be required upon application to the Court before final distribution.

(f) Upon filing with the Clerk of this Court proper receipts from each of the beneficiaries and legatees above named for his or her appropriate share in said estate and of a statement from each of the special legatees, Claude V. Martin and "Truth Hall," thru its principal Rev. W. H. Gleysteen, of a waiver of the execution of the bond mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the executors shall stand discharged of all liability hereafter arising, any collateral security furnished by them in lieu of or connection with their bonds may be returned to them and the estate shall be considered closed.

By the Court.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: H. Morris, Hankow; Miss C. Sauer, Wuhu; A. P. Tucker, Hangchow; N. P. Rathvan, Nanking; Mrs. Laidlaw, Wuhu; H. Mann, Hankow; W. M. Monroe; Miss Bavin, Australia; E. M. Johnston, Peking; T. A. Rustard, Tientsin; H. E. Parkinson, Tsinanfu; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cody, Local; Mrs. N. C. Wood, Manila; C. H. Hilbert, New York; Mrs. W. P. Elliott, San Francisco; W. Ruys; J. F. Comms, New York; Mrs. F. A. Dall; Miss A. K. Dall; G. B. Springer, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. A. Ortolam; Mrs. L. P. Treadwell, San Francisco; H. B. Keeler, Soochow; L. G. Cousins; J. L. Dison, Wuhu; F. N. Merritt; A. F. Kimball, Hankow; F. W. M. Shaw, Dalny; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Williams, Kobe; R. S. Anderson; J. Alston, Pukow; W. W. Semple, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. Porterfield; H. R. Burge, Soochow; H. S. Houghton, Peking; A. Davison, Australia; N. Goulded, Australia; T. M. Komino; C. Tiliolo, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hamlet.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: V. C. Bannister; D. S. Eaans; Mrs. Zitrin; S. Richie; Mr. and Mrs. Cook; R. D. Tata and family; Miss May; Dr. J. B. Grant; A. B. Campbell; Mr. Yang; S. H. Clarke; H. Webster; E. M. Johnston; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Gwynne; Mrs. G. H. Malone and child; Mrs. Alice H. Hayard; J. T. Read; Layrant; J. B. Barelaca; Miss K. Steelman; A. S. Annaud; Mr. and Mrs. Conna; Mr. Marchand; Li King Hoh.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Timbrell; L. D. Cooper, Harbin; M. Echenbaum, Harbin; S. Purak, Harbin; E. Moses, Manila; Owen Williams, Manila; V. K. Bjerre, Hongkong; Mrs. O. D. Rasmusen and two children, Tientsin; S. Curiotch, Harbin; N. Lesser, Harbin; Geo. P. Ramsey, Mokanshan; E. M. Geibel; E. W. Torrey, Shanghai; W. Keeler, Chinkiang.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

WILHELMINA CORREA
HAWLLEY,

Plaintiff.

vs.
EDWARD D. HAWLLEY,
Defendant.

Cause No. 658
Civil No. 214

SUMMONS TO ANSWER

Filed May 31, 1918.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN

Acting Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the Marshal of the United States Court for China,—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this summons to answer and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

EDWARD D. HAWLLEY,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court, and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer hereto on oath.

(SEAL)

Witness the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, this 31st day of May, 1918.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,

Acting Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

First publication, June 8, 1918.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of
EMMA B. THOMPSON.
Deceased.

Cause No. 637
Special Proceeding No. 236
(Administration)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 2, 1918, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

MARY THOMPSON STEPHENS

Administratrix,

c/o American Consul,

Chefoo, China.

June 1, 1918.

THE BANK OF CHINA

Government Bank

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 22nd, November, 1917.)

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PAID UP CAPITAL : \$12,279,800.00

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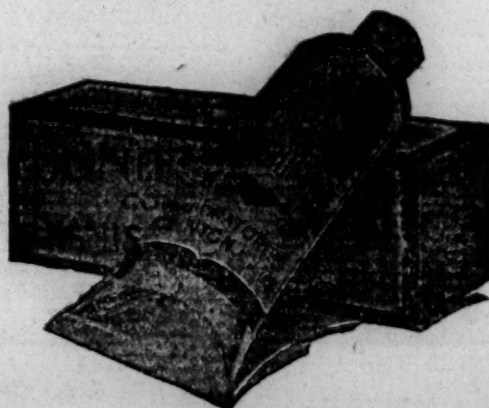
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